The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday by the Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Father Point.

THE LOST CABLE RECOVERED.

Interesting Details of the Search by the Great Eastern.

The Cable Several Times Grappled and Brought to the Surface.

The Grappling Apparatus Breaks and the Cable Sinks.

An Attempt Made Further East in Shallower Water.

The Cable Successfully Picked Up Yesterday Morning.

The Splice Made, and the Great Eastern Again Headed Westward.

Continued Intercourse with the Great Eastern from Heart's Content via Valencia.

Full Particulars of the Wonderful Achievement.

THE OLD CABLE.

The Search for the Lost Cable--Several Unsuccessful Grapplings.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Sept. 2.

The *Terrible* arrived here at noon to-day. She left the Cable fleet Wednesday evening, being short of coal and provisions. At that time the *Great Eastern* was starting for a spot one hundred miles east of the point where the Cable broke last year, all attempts to successfully raise the Cable in the twenty-two hundred fathoms depth having failed. The following is an accurate abstract from Mr. BEAR's diary:

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

The *Great Eastern* joined the *Terrible* and *Albany* at the rendezvous. The *Albany* had hooked the cable previous to the *Great Eastern* coming up, and lost it, with two miles of grappling rope.

Aug. 13 and 14.

Drifting.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Mr. CANNING, being satisfied by the strain on the dynanometer increasing to nine and a half tons that the cable was hooked, at 1 o'clock everything was made ready to let go a large buoy with veering rope attached. Here the first disaster occurred, the splice between the grappling rope and buoy rope having drawn. Fortunately no one was injured.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

Drifting.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

At 11 o'clock ~~A. M.~~ the cable came to the surface at the bows of the *Great Eastern*, but while all were congratulating themselves on this great success, the cable slipped off the grapples and disappeared.

From this date up to Wednesday, the 29th, we were grappling with varied success. On one occasion the *Albany* brought up two miles of the cable. The weather was very unfavorable. At the time the *Terrible* left it was decided to go east 100 miles, where the water is only 116 fathoms.

They would arrive there on Thursday, and it appears the result is a perfect success.

Success at Last—The Cable Picked Up and the Splice Made—The Great Eastern Laying the West End.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The cable of last year was picked up this (Sunday) morning at 4:40 o'clock, in latitude 51° 52', longitude 36° 03'. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 A. M.

The *Great Eastern* is now 700 miles from here, paying out. Everything is going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

Further Details of the Recovery of the Old Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The news of the successful picking up of the Atlantic telegraph cable of 1865 reached here at forty-five minutes after six o'clock this morning.

The expedition with the *Great Eastern* had been out twenty-four days, and all hope of success had been abandoned by the telegraph people here.

The cable was recovered in eighteen hundred fathoms of water, according to Capt. MORIARTY'S chart, and in latitude 51.52 longitude 36.03, or about seven hundred miles from Heart's Content.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Terrible* is expected here at any moment with dispatches from the *Great Eastern* and the triumphant fleet.

The news reached Valentia at forty minutes past 5 o'clock, one hour and five minutes before it was received here.

Signals are sent through the cable with perfect accuracy, and we are talking with the *Great Eastern* every moment, *via* Valentia, in Ireland.

About three hours after the recovery of the cable, the splice was made with the cable stowed in the main tank of the *Great Eastern*, and the lowering of the cable into the sea immediately took place.

The "Big Ship" is now paying out the wire, and approaching Heart's Content, on her return, at about the same rate of speed as she maintained in the former late expedition.

The telegraph fleet is expected here next Saturday.

The news of the recovery of the cable created a great sensation here, and though received at an hour when scarcely any one was astir, it spread in a few minutes throughout the village.

The British and American flags were immediately hoisted over the telegraph station as signals of joy by Messrs. LUNDY, WADDELL, TRIPPE, ROCHE, GRANT and TOUSSANT, amid great cheering.

FRANCE.

Resignation of M. Druyn de L'Huys.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 2.

M. DRUYN DE L'HUYS, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. The Marquis of Monster (Montholon?) succeeds him.

PRUSSIA.

A Bill of Indemnity for King William.

BERLIN, Saturday night, Sept. 1.

The Prussian Diet is engaged in the discussion of the bill to indemnify King WILLIAM for his violation of the constitution in imposing taxes and raising funds for the support of the war without the consent of Parliament.

The Great Eastern Seen, but When or Where not Stated.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 2.

An arrival at an English port reports having spoken the *Great Eastern* endeavoring to raise the old Atlantic cable.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The Hibernian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 2:30 P. M., Aug. 23, *via* Londonderry 24th, passed here at 9 P. M., *en route* to Quebec. Her news is mainly anticipated.

The only steamship which has arrived out, not already reported by cable, was the *United Kingdom* at Glasgow, 22d.

The *Belgian* left Liverpool for Quebec at the same time as the *Hibernian*.

The Export of Specie from England to America.

The London *Times* City article says that about a quarter of a million sterling in gold has been purchased during the week for transmission to New-York. As an exchange operation, however, it would not pay.

The movement is caused simply by large purchases of United States Bonds on Germanic account, and the transmission of gold is but a consequence of the difficulty of negotiating bills.

American Securities.

Satterthwaite's Circular, evening of the 22d, says that during the week, transactions in American Securities have been of considerable magnitude. Large shipments of Five-twenties have been well taken for Continental account, and with a simultaneous home demand, an advance of four per cent. has been established.

Mexican Affairs—Carlotta's Mission to France.

The Emperor NAPOLEON presided at a Ministerial Commission on the 22d, and on the same day the Empress paid a visit to the Empress of Mexico, who, it was said, was about to leave Paris for Miramar.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Aug. 21, says: "The Mexican Empress is still lodged at the Grand Hotel. I have already mentioned the object of her visit, but from all I hear there is little likelihood of her obtaining the succor, the granting of which appears to be the condition of her own return to Mexico, and her husband's continuing to occupy the throne. The Minister of State, who was charged by NAPOLEON to contrive some means of getting them out of difficulty, finds it almost impossible to do anything. In these circumstances it is rumored that Her Majesty will not see Mexico again, and that she will be joined before long, by her husband, somewhere in Europe, probably in Rome."

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dull Season and Cholera—Epidemic Mysteries—Arrival of the Red, White and Blue—Empress of Mexico—American News—Peace in Europe—Bismarck's Answer to Napoleon—"Organization and Hell" in Russia—English Pessimism—Ex-Monarchs and Rebels in England—Reforms and the Queen—An Indian Cotton Spy.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1866.

We are in the dullest of midsummer time. There is the cholera in London, keeping its bounds as yet and not increasing much—fluctuating at about the same point. The mortality is doubled; it is difficult in the cholera districts, crowded and wretched and half-starved as they are, to care for the sick and bury their dead; but with money which pours in like a flood now, when for so many it is too late, and with hearses made to carry twelve coffins at a time, they manage. It is hoped that the pestilence will not spread over the centre, south and west of the metropolis, but it is spreading at various points in the country. The other day a Scottish herring fishery town was attacked with such violence that all the fishermen in a panic took to their boats and fled.

The newspapers are full of speculations on the origin, nature, prevention and cure of the cholera, just as they discussed a few months ago the cattle-plague. The favorite theory just now is that the cholerasic germs are distributed in the water. To destroy them, boil it. Drink tea and coffee, and if you take toddy, take it hot. Then we have the atmospheric "blue mist" theory, and the dirt theory. But dirt, and bad eating generally does not make cholera, or London and England would never be free from it. Who shall solve the mystery of epidemic diseases?

Summer as it is, and the *Owl* suspended, and Parliament prorogued, and the upper ten scattered to its shooting, its excursions and its watering-places—the French ones are so full now, with the English and Americans that there is not room for even one more baby—we do not want for subjects of discussion. The "*Red, White and Blue*," the seventeen-feet ship has arrived in the Thames, thirty days from New-York, with a clean bill of health—captain, mate and all hands—the dog, all paws, I should say, in good condition: reports strong westerly gales, and the Atlantic cable in perfect order, but a little strained with high charges.

Then the Empress of Mexico has come to Paris. That is French news I suppose, but we discuss it here a little and guess at the reason. The Emperor is to follow, or money is scarce, or more men are wanted, or NAPOLEON must recall Marshal BAZAINE. The Empress has come for something besides a new bonnet which could have been put in a snuff-box and sent in a letter. The Paris correspondents of the London Press, who always know more of French affairs than the Imperial Government, are unanimous in declaring that unless the Empress gets what she wants, whatever it is, MAX. will vamose the ranche, and take his chances in Austria.

Once more we begin to have long letters from America. During the five weeks' war in Europe, American correspondence was almost suspended. The Atlantic telegrams are brief and not clear. "Philadelphia Convention met—harmony prevailed." There is a luminous five guineas' worth!

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

The European sky is all serene. Prussia is about to annex Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort. No more at present, unless they urgently demand it. The King is a stickler for the Divine right of himself and such of his brother potentates as have not too seriously offended him. Prussia will dominate Germany; a further unification is a question to be settled hereafter. The Prussian army is suffering more from cholera than from all its battles.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have made a demand on Prussia for territorial compensation. It is said this demand has been refused, and that the Emperor is content. There is no sign of any warlike movement, and the world wonders. The statements in the papers seem absurd enough. It is probable that some representation has been made to BISMARCK, and that he has postponed the matter. The King of Belgium has been reassured. "The Empire is peace," and the breech-loaders are not ready. To attack Prussia now would be to unite Germany. So all seems settled—but France is not satisfied, and the English, who could scarcely be kicked into a war with any strong Power—who are in no condition to fight—are taunting the French with their quiet submission to the aggrandizement of Prussia. Fortunately for France, perhaps, the Emperor is not a man to be hurried, either by the impatience of the French or the taunts of the English. He may have made a mistake or two, but as a rule he is patient and wary.

The answer given by BISMARCK to the French claim is said to have been the following, which I copy, with all needful reservations, from the correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"If you ask me for compensation *now* you bring on an inevitable war, because it is out of my power to give it. Any attempt of the kind would raise up the whole German race, and such an explosion as would then take place might destroy us all—you as well as us. But leave me time. Between this and two years hence all Germany will have Prussia at her head; the Austrian provinces, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Styria—*all* will by the force of events belong to us, and we shall rule over the reconstituted Empire from the Baltic to the Rhine. Then, indeed, it will be practicable and proper that definitive arrangements should be made, and that France should *compicte* herself with either Belgium or the Rhine frontiers. But whatever is done, let us do it together, for we two, France and Prussia, are the chiefs of the modern world—the two great military and democratic Empires."

The real state of affairs in Europe seems to be this: France and Prussia are friends; Germany is to be united, not hurriedly, but as the different provinces can agree, with a strong Bismarckian pressure; Italy must be satisfied with Venetia; NAPOLEON is to take charge of Rome as Protector of the Church; Austria to consolidate her power and satisfy her peoples. Russia has enough to do in a similar work. The Turks are getting breech-loaders. The *Times* is strongly urging the adoption of the Prussian military system in England, which would be a much needed school of order and organization.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Russia appears to have its reform leagues as well as England. In the investigation of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, it was found that two secret societies, founded on the principles of socialism and hostility to the Government, existed at Moscow, under the names, "Organization and Hell." These societies were in connection with the European Revolutionary Committee. A number of Poles, who supplied the members with poison, belonged to these societies. The object of the attempt on the life of the Czar was to bring about a general rising and revolution in Russia. A Polish agency for the introduction of forged Russian bank-notes in the Empire has also been discovered. Since these discoveries the Government has been more energetic than ever in its efforts to wipe out Poland. The language is proscribed and the religion persecuted. The Poles must become Russians or cease to exist.

GRUMBLING IN ENGLAND.

Since the successes of Prussia, grumbling in England at army, navy, government, and everything in general, has exceeded its normal proportions. There is still a good deal of brag, without which no nation can prosper, but the grumblers—the pessimists—have the best of it. Thus the *P. M. G.*, organ of the well-dressed Liberals, says:

"We do not see laborious, persevering, hard labor systematically and successfully applied to great ends. All our business is done in a self-indulgent, jolly, impulsive, irregular way, which is not the spirit in which great and enduring things can be done. Our sovereigns have become a sort of sentimental show, who take only a theatrical part in public affairs. Mr. JOHNSON has done more public business in one year than Queen VICTORIA has done in twenty-nine. Parliament is a body which brings nothing to perfection," &c.

England could not go to war with any great Power. She is behind the age on land and on sea. Her home administration is disgraceful. Let us see if grumbling will better it.

Ex-King FERDINAND, of the Two Sicilies, has asked the Cardinal CULLEN, who arrived at Dublin on the 15th, and participated gorgeously in the Festival of the Assumption, to consult Earl DERBY respecting his proposed residence in England. I presume there can be no objection. Ex-monarchs and ex or actual rebels and conspirators are alike welcome in England, where we should be happy to entertain the Pope and MAZZINI, FERDINAND II. and GARIBALDI, and delighted to see Gens. GRANT and LEE with their legs under the same mahogany. The Emperor NAPOLEON has bought the Farnese Palace at Rome of FERDINAND II., and when "Protector of the Church," may sometime, reside there.

The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent., to the great satisfaction of her Majesty's money borrowing subjects. The Reform Leaguers, however are not satisfied, and will not be so long as they see DISRAELI, the Jew, sitting at the Queen's gate. They have a delegation appointed to wait on the Queen, and humbly ask her to dismiss her Ministers. The Chairman wrote to the Queen's Secretary to ask when her Majesty would receive them. He told them they could send their petition to the Home Secretary, the amiable, tender-hearted Mr. WALPOLE; but as he is one of the men they want to have dismissed, they thought it would be no use to send him their petition, so they insisted that by Magna Charta they had a right, any ten of them, to see the Queen's Majesty in person; as good a right as to hold a mass meeting in Hyde Park. The Secretary didn't see it; and whether the Committee will storm Windsor Castle, overthrow the fences of Osborne, or break into Balmoral, has not been determined.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The Government of India sent one Dr. FORBES to the Cotton States of America to spy out the prospects of that ex-king of Dixie. His report is very favorable—for India. He says the crops will be very small—two-thirds of the plantations are unworked, and the free laborers do a third less than when slaves. India has nothing to fear from America until the country is thoroughly reorganized. There is, therefore, a British interest opposed to such reorganization. In fact, it was not in human selfishness not to rejoice over the calamities of a country which is the most powerful rival to British industry—which protects itself by high tariffs against British competition, whose resources are only in the beginning of their development, while those of England are beginning to be exhausted. In England labor is rising in price, from emigration to America. Coal and iron are dearer. The Cornwall tin and copper mines are becoming unworkable, and the people are in great distress. The demands for increase of wages will bankrupt manufacturers. Food is dear, because two-thirds is imported. Fresh meat is now to be brought in galvanized iron tanks, filled with a gas that will exclude oxygen, from South America; but it is an up-hill fight. There are many who think that free trade was a mistake and is a failure, and the working men of England, though they insisted on free trade in food, will not allow free trade in wages. Last week they mobbed some hundreds of French and Belgian "navvies"—railroad laborers—who were "taking the bread out of their mouths."

I see that a movement is making to induce emigrants to go to Louisiana and other parts of the South. The poor people of Cornwall should be very glad of the chance. With a proper organization a vast industrial army could be recruited in Europe, but such a work needs large means and extraordinary ability.

GOVERNOR EYRE.

Ex-Gov. EYRE has arrived in England, and on Tuesday is to have a complimentary banquet at Southampton, if not previously arrested by Mr. MILL's committee on a charge of murder. Here now is a difference of opinion—a man *felod* by one party and in danger of being hanged by the other. A counter demonstration—perhaps a violent mob at Southampton—is not improbable.

I see no way of accounting for such differences of opinion. No power of reasoning and no honesty of purpose can reconcile them. During the war in America the English were far enough off and well enough informed to be of one mind in the matter, but they were as divided as the North and South; and there is no consistency about them. The very men who admire DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD, &c., and who blame the Federal Government for its harshness to some of the Confederate prisoners, applaud their own for sending the Fenians into penal servitude, and shutting up hundreds in Irish prisons without a trial. But English and Americans both have sympathies for all traitors and rebels except their own.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Of amusing novelty we have "Blind Tom" and a new dramatic version of "Lady Audley" by JOHN BROUGHAM. The BOUCICAULTS are to appear at the Lyceum in a new drama called "The Long Strike," in which will be tumult, heroism in humble life, misery and what not of the domestic and sensational drama, which people go to see and enjoy just as if they had none about them, and could not find it in abundance a few blocks off. But it is one thing to have it all hideous and real, and quite another in an elegant theatre, in a blaze of gaslight, and set to music, with a refreshment saloon to retire to between the acts, and a hot supper in a comfortable home afterward. TOM TAYLOR has dramatized Mrs. S. C. HALL's *White Boy*. Mlle. NILSON, the wonderful Swedish vocalist, from the Lyrique, Paris, is engaged here next season, and RONCONI and his daughter are going to New-York. AIRA LDRIDGE, the dark-colored negro tragedian, has been robbed of 10,000 roubles' worth of cash and presents at Kief, Russia. Mr. SOTHERN is to play "Claude Melnotte" in the provinces. The shilling concerts at Convent Garden are crowded, and the music, with a first-rate band of 100 performers, is worth hearing, even in a pretty democratic crowd. We have also two little French girls of ten or twelve years, who play the violin wonderfully, not only for their age, but for any age. They are really very charming musicians, and the violin is the proper instrument for a young girl to play on—the only one that can really express what is in her of delicacy, grace, tenderness, spirit, and everything nice. RAPHAEL painted his angels playing on violins, and after hearing these nice girls play it seems a very proper arrangement. Harps are well enough, but I prefer fiddles, and the angels, wherever they may be, should have the best and most expressive instruments.

Mr. SLOMAN, a singer well known in New-York, had a complimentary, and I regret to say much needed benefit, a few nights ago, at the Canterbury Music Hall, one of the largest and finest in London.

AN ENGLISH DUKE ON THE MONITORS.

The Duke of BEAUFORT has made another speech—this time in English. I sent you a little one in French, glorifying the delights of Paris. Here is the English one, made at the annual meeting of the Badminton Agricultural Society, about the American monitor. His Grace was pleased to say:

"No doubt many of them had recently read in the *Times* some articles praising American ships, and calling attention to the unsightly monster that visited our shores the other day. On the very day when the last article appeared, an officer went down to inspect this ship. The officer inquired with reference to the guns, and the American officers did what they had never done before—they fired off their guns. They put into them half a charge of powder and no shot, and the recoil of the guns was so great that they broke away, and actually knocked a hole through the turret. This was a fact that was not generally known, but it was an absolute and positive fact, told to him by one of the naval officers that was present."

Capt. FOX is at St. Petersburgh, where he has just delivered to the Emperor the eloquent and feeling congratulations of the American Government. But, on his return, I hope that he will attend to this little matter, and call upon the noble Duke for an explanation. There will be no trouble in finding him, for he is "one of the boys." You can see him at the races; he drives a stage-coach sometimes from London to Brighton, and when nowhere else he is sure to be in Paris. As to a gun kicking a hole through fifteen inches of iron, with half a charge of powder, that is a story too big for a Duke, but very suitable to a Baron—Munchausen.

I do not try to keep the run of English books, well aware that American publishers are enterprising enough to bring out all that will pay, but I am sure that the American admirers of Miss BREMER, and of her translator, Mrs. HOWITT, will be delighted with the work of Miss MARGARET HOWITT, the youngest daughter of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, *A Year with Miss Bremer in Sweden*. It is a simple and delightful picture of Swedish life, and has a special interest for Americans, to whom Miss BREMER was very friendly. Miss MARGARET is graphic and enthusiastic, and the Scandinavians are drawn *con amore*.

Mr. BARTH, whose book of African travel has been the success of the season, has been knighted by the Queen; and GRANT, the other Nile explorer, who is now in India, has been made a Knight Companion of the Bath. Mr. DISRAELI will look to the honors of literature. Mr. DICKENS is a Radical, I believe, though he did not participate in the Hyde Park riots, else he might be a baronet, if he wished it; but one can hardly imagine THACKERY or DICKENS accepting titles if they were offered them. At the same time, some public recognition of merit ought to be made by every Government. In France, an inch of red ribbon is stimulant and reward.

Mr. OSBALDISTON, who once rode on horseback two hundred (200 miles) in a little more than eight (8) hours, (best to be particular,) and who died a few days ago, as is the English custom with such people, at a very advanced age, employed his leisure in writing his biography, soon to be published by his widow.

Artemus Ward, staying at the Langham, is engaged to write for *Punch*. They need somebody; for, though the pictures are clever enough, the literary matter of late has been of the dullest. Artemus is said to be engaged to do English life from the American point of view, or the Artemus point; but I doubt if they will stand it, or understand it.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Fete Napoleon—French Savings Banks—Smuggling in the City of Paris—The Fashionable Watering Places—Count de Montalembert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

Wednesday, the 15th, was the French national holiday, or Fête Napoléon. The celebration in most respects, was similar to that of preceding years. Flags, streamers, regattas, cantatas, gratuitous performances at all the principal theatres, raree-shows and greased poles on the Esplanade des Invalides and the Place du Trône, an enormous crowd in the streets and cafés, noise and confusion everywhere, all the beggars of Paris let loose upon the community for twenty-four hours, and taking the utmost advantage of the privilege thus accorded them—these were the features of the day. At night, the magnificent Place de la Concorde, the Tuileries, all the public buildings and many private residences, were illuminated. The display of light was more brilliant than on any preceding anniversary, gas having been for the first time brought into requisition throughout the entire length of the Champs Elysées, which was decorated with festoons of white and red lamps, from the garden of the Tuileries to the arch of Triumph, and presented an appearance of fairy-like splendor, to which an illuminated Egyptian palace, erected in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, largely contributed. There was the customary display of fireworks at 9 o'clock in the evening, and the crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Pont des Invalides, to witness this spectacle was prodigious. The fête was saddened by the occurrence of a terrible accident. The throng which pressed upon the Pont de la Concorde, a most favorable point for seeing the fireworks, was so great as to render vain the efforts of the police to maintain the circulation uninterrupted on the bridge, and eight persons were crushed to death by the surging mass of humanity around them. Many others were more or less injured. Immediately after the accident, the Minister of the Interior arrived upon the spot, and remained for several hours, personally superintending the care of the wounded and distributing assistance in the name of the Emperor and Empress. The Empress, with her usual charity, has ordered inquiries to be made relative to the situation of the families of those who perished, with the intention of repairing their misfortune, so far as lies in her power.

FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.

The Administrators of the French Savings Bank have recently published the list of deposits unclaimed in the past thirty years. Among the singularities of this list is a balance of 49 francs, 76 centimes, deposited April 15, 1836, by AMABLE JEAN JACQUES PELISSIER, Captain of the Staff. It so happens that the said Capt. PELISSIER, since known as Marshal PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff, has left a widow and child, who, according to law, are heirs to the sum so long lying in the National Savings Bank. Further on the list is mentioned a balance of 14 francs, 06 centimes, deposited March 18, 1836, by JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS BLANC, student at law, who was at a later period one of the eleven Dictators of France. If there is any truth in the old maxim—"take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves"—M. LOUIS BLANC will be wise in claiming his property. Among other balances recorded is one of 25 centimes, (*five cents,*) deposited Dec. 9, 1834, by JACQUES BRUVAL, silk-weaver. The bank formally gives notice that, in accordance with its statutes, if this sum is not claimed before the 1st of January next, it will be converted into three per cent. *rentes*. It cannot be said that the bank does not act honestly in appropriating these five cents after a lapse of 32 years, but how it is to invest the amount in the public funds of France is a problem of finance I shall not attempt to solve.

SMUGGLING IN PARIS.

Some of the readers of the TIMES may not be aware that smuggling is a trade extensively carried on in Paris. Such is, nevertheless, the fact. The city derives an enormous annual income from the *octroi* duties, levied upon nearly everything consumed by the population residing within the walls of the capital, and an army of customs officers is employed to maintain a strict watch upon all the points of ingress. The *Revue Britannique* once recounted an interesting story of an invalid soldier, who, during a long period, carried on, undiscovered, an ingenious system of highway robbery, accompanied by assassination, which he effected by means of a gun concealed in his wooden leg. Now, another old soldier turns up, who, for a long time past, has employed the same convenient device, to defraud the municipal treasury. "Daddy" GARET, as he is familiarly called in the neighborhood, had long resided at the Ternes, one of the suburbs of Paris. For economical reasons, the old soldier was in the habit of taking his meals at a cabaret just outside the walls, and was well known to the *octroi* officers of the locality, who were accustomed to seeing him pass outside the gates three times a day, and often chatted with him about the battles he had witnessed in the time of the First NAPOLEON. A few evenings ago, as the old fellow was hobbling through the gate, he was accidentally knocked down by a passing carriage. The *octroi* officers picked him up in a state of insensibility, and carried him into their bureau, where in a few moments he returned to consciousness. When asked if he was much hurt, he replied in the negative and attempted to rise, but the end of his wooden leg had been broken by his fall. A large, dark pool was discovered on the floor where he had been lying, and on searching for the supposed wound, it was found that the wooden leg leaked! On further examination, it turned out that the interior of the leg was lined with tin, and had been filled with wine. In the period during which "Daddy" GARET had followed this smuggling trade, it is estimated that the city has been defrauded out of several thousand francs, which the cunning veteran will now be obliged to make good.

WATERING PLACES.

We are at present in the heighth of the watering-place season. One of my observant acquaintances, who has recently passed a fortnight at a fashionable seaside resort, assures me that the prevailing *modes* are extravagant almost beyond belief. You may judge from the following description of a costume, sketched on the spot, and decking the person of a lady belonging to the best Parisian society. She wore a short petticoat, over which was looped a skirt of still briefer dimensions. On her feet were long boots, ornamented with tassels. To enumerate the drops of glass and metal which covered the lady's dress would be quite impossible. Her corsage was fastened by a sash, and the spectator involuntarily glanced to the left side, expecting to see a sword dangling there. Two inordinately long ribbon streamers, resembling a pair of reins, were fastened at the back of her neck, and floated behind her to the ground. One of the most curious features of this lady's "harness" was her head-dress. It consisted of an immense scaffolding of reddish-brown hair, crimped, curled, rumpled, and falling in calculated disorder upon her neck and shoulders, the whole surmounted by a small gauze and wire platter, garnished with festoons of large glass beads, and covered with a tuft of artificial leaves and flowers. The platter was fastened to its place by two huge pieces of ribbon, not much less than a foot wide. The visage set off by these accessories was itself a work of art. A thick layer of paint was plastered over the face, and rendered adhesive by some greasy substance. At particular points were penciled bluish lines, to imitate veins. The eyes were surrounded by a black circle of India ink, the cheeks were delicately reddened with carmine, and the lips smeared with rose-colored pomatum. Of course it would not do to exhibit this picture in the open day. Like other paintings, it is seen to best advantage at a distance—though it would be venturing too far to affirm that even distance could, in this case, "lend enchantment to the view." To prevent accidents, the lady wore a veil, just thick enough to dissimulate any little imperfections in the decoration of her visage, and, thus protected, appeared in public, accompanied by a bevy of others of her sex, gotten up in the same "fashionable" style of art. How do you like the picture, oh! feminine imitators of French *modes*?

COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

Two of the most eminent literary men of France are now lying very ill, with little prospect of their recovery. They are PONSARD, the poet, and the Count de MONTALEMBERT, both members of the Academy. The Count de MONTALEMBERT is the liberal Catholic orator and essayist, an ardent defender of the Papacy, and at the same time an earnest admirer and advocate of popular institutions, in which character he is well known in the United States. His present condition is extremely dangerous, and this fact is the cause of an event probably unexampled in the history of Roman Catholic indulgences. Mademoiselle de MONTALEMBERT, the eminent orator's daughter, has obtained from the Pope a special brief, authorizing her to leave the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where she is a recluse, to visit her dying father, once a week. This favor is accorded by PIUS IX in consideration of the special services rendered to Catholicism by M. de MONTALEMBERT. In order to understand the importance and the rarity of the privilege, it is necessary to bear in mind that the vows taken at the Sacred Heart are perpetual—though the laws of France do not sanction any such engagement—and that no nun is ever permitted to leave the cloister during the remainder of her life. That M'lle. de MONTALEMBERT, who is twenty years old and very beautiful, obtained the permission to visit her father's bedside, proves that his name is all-powerful at Rome. As an evidence that the favor is not often granted, here is an incident which recently happened: One of the nuns of the Sacred Heart lost her mother. Her family made every effort to enable her to attend the funeral, but in vain. All that could be done was that the procession should pass the convent door, at a certain hour, of which the orphan was informed. At the appointed time the nun was in the courtyard, behind the barred convent gates, kneeling upon the pavement, and sobbing the prayers for the dead, as the hearse went slowly by. Dead herself to the world, she did not see the coffin which inclosed the mortal remains of her mother, and was not even allowed to exchange a word of affection with her father. The pitiless convent rules stood between her and the natural impulses of her heart.

We observe that you daily receive a fair quantum of European news over the wire, (we cannot yet use the plural,) of the Atlantic Telegraph. The French papers do not imitate your example, and, except in rare instances, limit themselves to two lines, giving the prices of gold and cotton. We still depend for news upon the periodical arrivals, twice a week, of the steamers from New-York. It is to be hoped that the metallic chord of sympathy attaching the Old World to the New will by and by infuse a little American enterprise into European journalism.

VERDI, the composer, is expected to arrive in Paris in a few days, to superintend the rehearsals of "Don Carlos," at the Grand Opera. The Maestro's new work is completely terminated, and is to be produced early in December next.

RALPH EASEL.

JAPAN.

A Collision at Hakodadi Between the Russians and Japanese—Five Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Advices from Hakodadi report a collision between the Russians and the Japanese, in which five of the former were killed. A sledging party of Japanese drove into a Russian encampment. The Russian troops beat the intruders, who defended themselves with swords.

CHINA.

The Survivors of the Ship Fairlight—A Heavy Typhoon at Hong Kong—Loss of a British Schooner—Twenty-two Persons Lost—Movements of Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 2.

China dates to July 12 have been received.

The survivors of the ship *Fairlight* had been taken to a neighboring island and hospitably treated.

A heavy typhoon at Hong Kong on the 7th of July, washed away large sections of the sea wall at that place, and did other damage. The shipping in the harbor escaped serious injury.

The loss of the British schooner *Pearl* in the typhoon was confirmed. Of twenty-three persons on board, only one was saved.

It was reported that the rebels had assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of the Province of Nanking, and that the Imperial troops sent against them had been defeated with considerable loss.

Five Chinamen at Hong Kong had been sentenced to death for the murder of the crew of the Danish bark *Carl*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 2.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The new Internal Revenue Act went into operation yesterday. Under it the Commissioner has discretionary power in certain cases, and has accordingly decided not to require distillers of coal-oil and of apples to comply with the requirements of the new law in relation to spirits, and they will be allowed to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the old law. The enforcement of the law requiring payment of the tax on beer to be made by affixing a stamp to the barrel has been suspended until the Department is enabled to furnish stamps to all the districts, which will be in about two weeks. Until that time the tax will be collected as heretofore.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF GEN. GRANT'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

Gen. GRANT's father-in-law, Mr. DENT, had a stroke of paralysis at noon to-day, accompanied with convulsions. Dr. DUHAMEL was immediately called and rendered prompt medical aid. Dr. WATSON, U. S. A., and Dr. BRENNEMAN, of Gen. GRANT's staff, were also there during the day. This evening he is very much improved and is conscious.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Mr. SUTTON, chief of the official corps of the Senate, has issued in a pamphlet, comprising four numbers of the *Reporter*, a weekly publication managed by himself and the brothers MURPHY, of the Senate corps, a verbatim report of the Philadelphia Union Convention, with accompanying documents and complete list of the delegates, which will be of great value for reference, &c.

MR. COMBS AND THE MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. D. DEFREES publishes a card in this morning's *Chronicle*, in reference to Mr. J. J. COMBS' denial that he signed or authorized his name to be signed to the call for the meeting of the Union Executive Committee at Philadelphia, Sept. 3, as published in the *Chronicle* of Friday. Mr. DEFREES says: "But he does not say, nor will he say, that he did not authorize his name to be signed to the original call."

A PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

A petition is circulating among the citizens of the lower counties of Maryland, and being generally signed, for the pardon of Dr. MUDD, convicted by the military commission of complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. It is understood that it will be presented to the President on his return from Chicago.

A RATIFICATION MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

A preliminary meeting was held in Alexandria last night for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a mass meeting at an early date, to ratify the proceedings of the late Convention in Philadelphia.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Southern Delegates—The Address of Welcome—A Formal Reception at the Union League Rooms—Hospitalities of the City to be Extended to the Southern Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 2.

At a meeting of the Southern delegates held at the National Union Club House last evening, Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, acted as Chairman, and Dr. HAWKINS, of Tennessee, as Secretary. A committee was appointed to designate the speaker to make the address in reply to the welcome speech of CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., on behalf of the Union men of the North. Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, was chosen for that purpose. Gov. FLETCHER will probably act as temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Ex-Attorney-Gen. SPEED be chosen as permanent President.

The Southern delegates will meet at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at the club rooms of the National Union Club, thence escorted to Independence Hall, and thence to the Union League, where they will be formally received. The members will then proceed to National Hall, where the Southern loyalists will convene.

Among the distinguished persons who have arrived are Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin; Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri; JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Senators WADE, CHANDLER, HARRIS and LANE. A number of delegates are arriving to-night.

A special meeting of the City Councils has been called for to-morrow to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Southern delegates to the Convention.

A Prayer-meeting and Conference of the Delegates—The Proceedings Opened by Senator Norris—Remarks by Mr. Eaton, of Memphis, Rev. Mr. Conway, Senator Lane, Hon. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, Rev. Dr. Newman, of New-Orleans, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 3.

A religious prayer-meeting and conference of delegates was held to-night in the rooms of the Union State Central Committee, on Chestnut-street. The parlors, which were capable of holding about one hundred persons, were crowded, some ladies being present. Senator HARRIS, of New-York, opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He said that they had assembled in this city from various parts of the country to attend a convention, the results of which might affect essentially, if not vitally, the welfare of this distracted country. It was therefore appropriate that on the evening of the Christian Sabbath they should meet together and commend that country to God, who had so signally favored the country in the trials through which it had passed, and plead with God that as the country was now entering on unexpected trials it would not be deserted by Him. He closed by announcing that prayer would be now offered by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Louisiana.

Dr. NEWMAN, after reading a portion of the Scripture, offered up prayer, asking among other things that menwould be assigned to rule over the country who would be void of pride and egotism and ambition, and particularly of partisan prejudices.

After the prayer Senator HARRIS, in view of the fact that those present were personally strangers to each other, gave an invitation to such as desired to address the meeting.

Mr. EATON, of Memphis, was the first to respond to the invitation. His principal idea was the individual responsibility of man to God irrespective of all intermediate obstacles, whether the Government or the Church. The Church in the South, he said, had been the soul and conscience of the rebellion, and the clergy there were still busy making the same arguments as they did before the war, and teaching that the negro was lower than man.

Rev. Mr. CONWAY, of New-York, late Assistant Commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau, next followed with prayer, in which he asked wisdom for the rulers of the country, especially for the President of the United States, that he should be prevented from doing mischief and taught to do right; that his heart should be softened with the spirit of love and turned from the error of his ways and made a righteous magistrate, so that he would not be afraid to meet his God. [

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

The End Not Yet—The Elementary Forces—The Plebeian and the Patrician—Russian Politics—Italian Democracy—English Politics—Gladstone and the Radicals.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1866.

I have read scarcely a line of all the news from Europe since I wrote my last at the breaking out of the Prusso-Italian war. In this country I take interest in the march of armies and the details of battles, but in Europe very little. In that letter I said that the war would either be very short or the Sclavon would take part in it, and the Copac again encamp in Paris. Apparently, the first part of the alternative is taken, and the war is to be very short. In that case the remote forces, which are in fact the most powerful, do not come into play. The game is confined to few and comparatively inferior parties. With Russia, England and France left out, the war is a secondary matter; with those in, the result must be what it was in 1815. Politics in Europe, war in Europe, depends for results on a certain resolution of forces. And, in spite of all politicians, statesmen, Napoleon and BISMARCK, when all the elementary forces get into motion. They will take a certain order, just as the attraction of gravitation or chemical affinities bring out certain natural results. Europe is in the transition state—in the order of progress. Absolutism has lived its day and died a natural death. But the *forms* remain: Long after the CÆSARS became Emperors of Rome they were regularly elected Consuls. The forms of the Republic were kept up. It is just so in France, England, and even Russia. The forms of kings and emperors remain; but the power resides in certain portions of the people. To understand European politics we must bear in mind that the contest between King JOHN and the barons has ceased entirely, but that another contest has arisen between the barons and the people. After absolutism ceased in England, and to a greater or less extent in France and Germany and Italy, the aristocracy of the rich and noble governed the nations, and the people were of little consideration. After the government of a single man came the government of a few. England is the great type of this sort of government, and as the case now stands it seems to have been the strongest in the world, for the English Government has stood substantially the same for eight hundred years since the Norman Conquest. WILLIAM of Normandy made his conquest effectual by parceling the whole country among his retainers; and those retainers had the good sense to keep up a continual alliance with the wealthy plebeians. Thus the aristocracy of England has been able to curtail the power of the monarch,—and for a long while to subjugate the people. But,—as commerce and intelligence extended, there arose a middle class, from the people, who had wealth and education, and were fortified in municipal corporations. Then there has arisen in England a new contest, between the old aristocracy and the *novi homines*, or intelligent plebeians, risen to some measure of strength by education and wealth. These represent the great body of the people; and thus there is going on in England, at this moment, the contest between the plebeians and the aristocracy. To some extent, this is true of France, also. The French Revolution seemed to tear up the very foundations, and throw into power a wild, tumultuous Democracy. But this subsided under NAPOLEON; and at length an aristocracy, if not of the *ancien régime*,—at least of the bourgeoise—was erected. It was the *bourgeoise* who brought LOUIS PHILIPPE into power, and elected LOUIS NAPOLEON. The question there now is whether by the Press and education, the great mass of the people cannot be brought up to a self-governing intelligence? It looks much as if the bourgeoise dynasty of LOUIS NAPOLEON could not be continued much longer. In Italy, the process of enfranchisement has gone on till it seems the only Democratic country in Europe. Political movements there seem to be purely popular, and as they become so, the Papal authority seems to be circumscribed, and probably the time is near when the temporal authority of the Papacy will cease altogether.

In Russia we have the most extraordinary scene of all. There the same contest between people and the aristocracy is going on, but the extraordinary part of Russian politics is, that the Emperor takes part with the plebeians. No doubt this is very sagacious, but it is a sagacity which no monarch in Europe would have had a century ago. It is well, for with the plebeians on his side, the nobles cannot perform the part they did toward King JOHN. The emancipation of ten or fifteen millions of serfs has put an end to any such scenes in Russia. Russia now belongs to the party of progress. The Emperor has intelligent agents in this country at the present moment looking closely into the working of our municipal corporations, such as the township and the county. The Emperor has got the true idea. Let him *organize the people* in municipalities, between the nobles and himself, and he will never have a revolution nor will the people ever need any.

Let us now return to England. The ill-success of Mr. GLADSTONE has no doubt surprised many. But it was hardly possible that he should succeed. In addition to the inherent difficulties of his personal and party position, his political idea was wrong. He was in England just where the Douglases and Buchanans and Fillmores were in this country, in regard to Slavery. He was trying to compromise what cannot be compromised. His Reform Bill just went far enough to reform some glaring abuses, while it did *not* go far enough to give power to the people. He pleased neither side. With a Radical Reform Bill he would have failed, just as Abolition *per se* failed in this country. But Abolition *persisted and conquered*. Radicals cannot fight under Conservative leaders; but left to put forth their unfettered power and vigor, they will conquer in any country. The Radicals in England or in this country are men of mind, thought, principle, who go to the root of things, and wish to establish politics on the solid foundation of human rights. In England, time—perhaps longer time than many would desire—may elapse before the great ground swell of the people comes up in its might and majesty; but come it will, and sooner or later the plebeian will take his place as an equal coördinate member of political society.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

An Important Land Suit.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 31.

Judge WYLIE, in Chambers, has recently made a decision in the case of LEVI H. WHITNEY *vs.* JOHN B. FRISBIE, granting an injunction to restrain FRISBIE from accepting from the Government a patent for the quarter section of land known as the Soscal Ranche, on which is situated the City of Benecia, the town of Vallejo, the United States Navy-yard on Mare Island, and the depot of the Pacific Steamship Company. It is claimed by FRISBIE, who is a son-in-law of VALLEJO, that the latter purchased it in 1844, and that VALLEJO disposed of it to him in 1855, with other lands. The complainant WHITNER, in October, 1862, entered this quarter section, making the necessary improvements, and tendered himself ready to comply with all the other terms and conditions required by law to enable him to obtain a patent for the land. By the Act of March 3, 1853, Congress interfered in behalf of the *bona fide* purchasers under VALLEJO, to take it away and sell to them. This act provided that it might be lawful for the purchasers from VALLEJO or their assigns to enter the land at $1 25 per acre; and that all claims should be presented to the Register and Receiver within twelve months of the return of the surveys, accompanied by proof of the purchase from VALLEJO.

The officers (register and receiver) took the proof as required in regard to the claim of the defendant, and decided the case in his favor. This decision was reversed by the Commissioner of the Land Office, on the ground that the settlers had obtained a valid title to the land prior to the act of March 3, 1853. The case was then taken on appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, who referred the legal questions involved to the Attorney General, and he advised "that a settler under the preemption laws acquires, and can acquire, no vested interest in the land he occupies by virtue simply of settlement; and [illegible] obtained until the settler has taken *all* the legal steps necessary to perfect an entrance in the Land Office."

Accepting this opinion, the Secretary reversed the decision of the Land Office, and, as it was alleged, a patent was about to issue to FRISBIE.

Judge WYLIE cited the case of the United States *vs.* FITZGERALD, in 15th Peters, 407, in which it was decided that no reservation or appropriation of public land can be made after a citizen has acquired the right of preëmption, and holds to this opinion, citing other cases where similar decisions were made, and discusses the case at considerable length, in the course of which he says: "I am of opinion that complainant shows a valid, equitable, inchoate right to the property in question, which he had acquired anterior to the passage of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, under which defendant denies his claim to have a title granted to him by the Government; and that the decision of the Commissioner of the Land in favor of the settlers, which was reversed by the Interior, on the advice of the Attorney-General, was clearly correct."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Convention.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield Aug. 29. Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND presided. Col. T. LYLE DICKEY was nominated for Congressman from the State at large, the informal vote standing 260 for DICKEY, 76 for THOMAS J. TURNER, and 110 for WILLIAM W. O'BRIEN. Mr. TURNER'S name was withdrawn, and the first formal ballot resulted in the casting of 371 votes for Col. DICKEY, and 99 for Mr. O'BRIEN. Gen. JESSE J. PHILLIPS was nominated for State Treasurer, and Col. JOHN M. CREBS for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following platform was reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted, President JOHNSON'S name being received with cheers.

Resolved, That the Democrats and other conservative Union men of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, approve and renew the declaration of principles made by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August, 1866; they also adopt and declare the proposition embraced in the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That claims of the laboring men for a reduction of time of labor, so far as that subject lies within the scope of legislation, should merit the attention and favorable consideration of our legislative bodies, as well as the Executive Department.

Resolved, That the revenue of the Government should be derived by equal taxation upon property, in proportion to its value, and that no species of property not used for religious or educational purposes, and no class of persons should be exempt from their just share of the public burden, or receive special favors and privileges to the injury and impoverishment of the community at large.

Resolved, That the legal tender notes of the United States are a cheaper, safer, and better currency than the bills of the so-called National Banks, and should be substituted therefor as soon as it can be done without injustice or injury.

Resolved, That any and all attempts of any European Power to impose on any portion of the inhabitants of this continent a form of government or rulers to which they do not freely consent, should be condemned and opposed.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democrats and Conservatives of Illinois are with the people of Ireland, and with the oppressed of every other nationality, and we hope that at an early day they may obtain redress of their grievances, and the recognition and protection of their rights. The Democratic Party points with pride and satisfaction to its record in the past, which shows that it has always sustained the constitutional rights of adopted citizens against all organized opposition to their rights.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of eight hours being made a legal day's work for the mechanics and laborers in shops, factories and all public works.

Illinois Fourth Congressional District.

The Conservative nominee, Hon. JOHN S. THOMPSON, who has been nominated by the National Union Republicans and Democrats to represent the Fourth District of Illinois in Congress, is at present Judge of the Circuit Court in the Judicial District composed of Mercer and adjoining counties. The Convention which nominated him was composed of two full delegations, one representing the National Union Republicans and the other the Democracy in the District. Judge THOMPSON received 85 votes on the first ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous. A letter from him was read in the Convention, heartily indorsing the proceedings of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia and the declaration of principles put forth by that body. In the Fall of 1862 he was placed in the field as the Conservative independent candidate against the Radical nominee, LAWRENCE; but when the Democracy placed their candidate before the people, Hon. C. M. HARRIS, Judge THOMPSON instantly withdrew in HARRIS' favor, and he was elected.

Illinois Seventh Congressional District—The Democratic Convention Indorses the Administration Candidate.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, which was held at Tuscola, Aug. 22, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, This Convention is informed that Gen. CHARLES BLACK, of Vermillion County, is now a candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, and is supported by the Conservative element in the Republican Party; therefore,

Resolved, That, being desirous of coöperating with the Conservative men of all parties to check the ruinous course of the Radicals in Congress, and to secure a speedy practical restoration of the Union under the Constitution, we do recommend to the Democracy of the Seventh District to support Gen. CHARLES BLACK for Congress.

Hon. O. B. FICKLIN, from the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the Committee had unanimously agreed upon the adoption of the Philadelphia resolutions, with the addition of one or two minor ones, which being read were unanimously adopted. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That we welcome to our shores the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations, and that we heartily sympathize with the people of Ireland and with Irishmen everywhere in their attempt to establish a government based upon the consent of the governed.

Iowa Second Congressional District—Nomination of Hon. John P. Cook.

The Conservative Convention for the Second Congressional District of Iowa, met at Clinton, Aug. 27. The nomination of Hon. JOHN P. COOK, as candidate for Congress, was carried by acclamation. In response to repeated calls, Mr. COOK took the stand, and stated that although he had, for weeks and months, positively declined the honor of a nomination for Congress, he at last yielded against his own interest and inclination, because in the present crisis no man had a right to refuse to serve his old constituents and his country. He indorsed the Philadelphia Convention, and said that he stood by and on his own platform—"The Union, the Constitution, and the laws." Of the Philadelphia Convention he said:

"The Convention was a success. It was the first representative meeting of all the States of the Union since 1860. It was composed of men who desired, regardless of political results to themselves, 'a more perfect union of these States;' men many of whom have grown gray in the service of their country, and who had only their country's good at heart. True, among them were men who had been engaged in the late rebellion; men who had followed their States when they attempted to secede; but all of them had returned, like erring children who had received a parental threshing, acknowledged their error, and asked to be received back into the Federal family, and under the protection of the old flag. No father, possessing a particle of Christian charity, would turn those children from his door, and no Christian nation can sustain itself in the estimation of the world by undertaking a system of petty persecution against a people that have thus unconditionally submitted themselves to our Government and laws. These men did not meet to form a political party, nor to nominate a candidate, nor to advance the interests of any faction. They met to compare views, allay general and local prejudices, and, if possible, agree upon what ought to be done for the general welfare of all the States and their citizens. The declaration of principles there enunciated will meet the approbation of the American people. He should urge the people to partake of its inspiration, for, with that spirit infused among our voters, we can safely carry the country over the second disunion gulf now yawning to swallow it."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

1. That the patriotic and loyal men who lately met in the city of Philadelphia in the National Convention, fully representing all the 36 States in this Union, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the whole American people for the unanimity, conciliatory spirit, and sound statesmanship displayed by them in their efforts to restore harmony and fraternal feeling between the citizens of the several States.

2. That we most heartily and thoroughly adopt and indorse the declaration of principles as enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention; and for the sake of this glorious Union of States, and in devotion to the Constitution and laws of our country, forgetting all past political differences, we most solemnly pledge ourselves to act in concert in a vigorous effort to put down the Radical political faction in this Government, whose motto is "rule or ruin."

Congressional Nomination in the Second Missouri District—Resolutions—The Candidate.

The Union Conservative Convention in the Second Missouri District, at Franklin, Franklin County, Aug. 28, nominated Col. JAMES O. BRODHEAD, for Congress, and passed, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Second Congressional District in Convention assembled, fully indorse the action of the Philadelphia Convention as expressing the true Union and Constitutional sentiment of the people of this District.

Resolved, That we adopt the address and resolutions of that Convention as our platform in the coming canvass.

Col. BRODHEAD was nominated by acclamation. The St. Louis *Republican* says: "He was conspicuous among uncompromising Union men at the commencement of the war. President LINCOLN appointed him United States District-Attorney the first year of the war. Afterward he was Provost-Marshal-General for the Department of Missouri, both of which offices he filled with distinguished ability and fidelity."

The Nominee in G. Clay Smith's District in Kentucky.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, Aug. 28.

The Convention that met in Covington on Friday nominated our clever friend, HARRY WARD, for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of GREEN CLAY SMITH, resigned. The vote stood, for WARD, 133; CHAMBERS, 75; JONES, 52.

Mr. WARD has been a determined Union man throughout the war. In 1861, he commanded one of those Home-Guard Companies which were armed with Lincoln guns, brought into the State, as the *Bulletin* alleges, for the purpose of driving Democrats out of Kentucky. He was conspicuous in his resistance to all the attempts of Secessionists to force Kentucky out of the Union, and when the State Guards of Harrison had been summoned to Lexington to assist JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in seizing upon the arms on their way to Camp Dick Robinson, Capt. WARD called out his Home Guards to prevent their going, in which he succeeded. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Harrison County. In 1865 he was a candidate against SMITH for Congress.

The Vote in Kentucky—Returns by Districts.

The following table gives the vote cast in the several Congressional Districts of Kentucky at the recent election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and also the vote cast in 1865, when Congressmen were elected. Two towns in the Eighth District remain to be heard from, but their combined vote will not exceed 800, nearly all of which will be for HOBSON:

	1866.		1865.	
	Duvall.	Hobson.	Union.	Cons.
First District	13,435	3,717	3,542	5,749
Second District	11,593	6,883	5,786	6,974
Third District	9,391	6,658	4,871	6,528
Fourth District	11,768	6,260	3,652	9,437
Fifth District	10,116	4,808	5,751	4,704
Sixth District	12,955	6,609	7,666	6,421
Seventh District	12,378	4,722	3,943	7,624
Eighth District	5,258	10,973	10,634	3,824
Ninth District	10,168	8,846	8,163	6.241
Total	97,060	59,473	54,008	57,502

Whole vote, with Letcher and Perry to hear from 156,533
Duvall's majority over Hobson 37,587

The Official Vote in North Carolina.

In accordance with law, Gov. WORTH, R. W. BEST, Secretary of State, and KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer, on the 29th ult., counted and reviewed the returns from the entire State of North Carolina, on the question of accepting or rejecting the Constitution framed by the late Convention. It appeared that the total number of votes cast was 41,120—nearly 20,000 less than in the last Gubernatorial contest—and that of these 19,750 were in favor of adoption and 21,552 for rejection. The Raleigh *Progress* states that the election officers in a number of counties made their returns without regarding the forms of law, but if thrown out they would not change the result except by increasing the majority against the new Constitution from 1,982 to 2,399.

Amending the Maryland State Constitution.

The Governor of Maryland has issued his proclamation giving notice that, by the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of 1865, proposing an amendment to the Constitution by striking out the sixth section of article eight, said amendment will be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters at the general election in November. The section proposed to be struck out provides that a tax of five cents in the $100 shall be levied upon the taxable property in the State for the creation of a school fund, until said school fund shall amount to $6,000,000. The above tax, which is in addition to the existing school taxes, has never been levied, the Legislature not having made any provision therefor.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. PILLSBURY, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, having challenged Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, the Republican candidate, to a discussion of the issues of the day in a public manner, the latter declined, on account of ill health, as the Boston *Journal* alleges. He, however, referred the subject to the Union State Committee, and Hon. Mr. BLAINE, M.C., has been assigned to meet Mr. PILLSBURY, and discussions will take place between them at Bangor on Sept. 6, at Augusta Sept. 6, and at Portland on Sept. 7.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-third (Onondaga and Cortlandt) Congressional District, is called to be held at Messenger Hall in Cortlandville, Tuesday, Sept. 18. The Convention will consist of one hundred and sixteen delegates from Onondaga County and thirty-one from Cortland County, apportioned among the towns and wards in the ratio of one delegate to eight hundred population.

The Brockport *Republic* denies a report, which has been circulated in that city, that Hon. F. A. ALBERGER is a candidate for nomination for Governor. It says it is not probable that there will be a single delegate to the Republican Convention from Western New-York unfavorable to the renomination of Gov. FENTON.

The "Bunker Hill National Union Club" was organized at Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday evening. The platform of principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention was read amid applause, and the resolution pledging their support to President JOHNSON was heartily endorsed.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the reëlection of Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, was held in Philadelphia, Aug. 31, and JOHN WELSH, Esq., was nominated as a candidate for Congress in said District.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the Convention in the Second Congressional District of Ohio, which has been called unitedly by the Conservative Republicans and the Democrats, will probably nominate Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON or THEODORE COOK, Esq., of Cincinnati.

The Gold Hill (Nevada) *News*, "now that Gen. GRANT has positively refused to become a candidate for President," nominates CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Denver *Gazette* of Aug. 21, claims the election of Hon. A. C. HUNT, as delegate to Congress from Colorado, by ninety-nine majority.

Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Washington County, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District.

The nomination of Gen. WELLS S. JONES, in the Twelfth District of Ohio, completes the list of Republican nominations for Congress in that State.

A mass meeting to ratify the proceedings of the great National Union Convention, recently held at Philadelphia, is to be held at Baltimore, Sept. 12.

END OF THE BUCK TRAGEDY.

Lynch Law at Mason, Mich.—The Negro, John Taylor, who Attempted to Murder the Buck Family, Lynched.

From the Jackson (Mo.) Citizen.

JOHN TAYLOR, the negro who attempted to murder the BUCK family at Delhi, on Friday night, Aug. 23, met a speedy punishment for his diabolical crime at Mason on Monday night. It will be recollected that he attempted to murder the wife, daughter and mother-in-law of Mr. BUCK, and then escaped. None of the family have yet died, but it is thought the daughter cannot recover. After his capture he was lodged in the jail at Mason, the shire town of Ingham County. On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, twenty men, armed with rifles, marched into the quiet village of Mason, and proceeded to the county jail. They were followed by twenty more, armed with revolvers. They were under command of one GEORGE NORTON, of Delhi. They acquainted the Sheriff with their mission, stating they wished to get possession of the negro. The Sheriff and Deputy protested against their action. The crowd then rushed up the stairs to the door, and three of them seized the Sheriff and held him. A sledge was then brought and the door of the negro's cell knocked off. He was taken out, when some of the mob proposed to shoot him on the spot, others that he be hung there. Sheriff MOODY came forward and stated that as they had taken the negro from his custody they should not hang him there, and requested them to take him elsewhere. The captain of the gang spoke and said, out of respect to the citizens of Mason and the Sheriff, they would go elsewhere to execute the culprit. They then repaired to a place about half a mile northwest of the village, near the railroad, and halted in front of a thorn apple tree. A fire was kindled, a rope thrown over a limb of the tree, and the noose adjusted around the prisoner's neck. A ring was then formed, and Mr. BUCK permitted to question TAYLOR. He confessed the crime with which he was charged, but denied that he had ever killed any one. The poor wretch trembled in every limb, and so great was his fright that he once fainted. He soon revived, and upon being further questioned stated that he had threatened to kill a man at Pulaski once, but did not carry out his threat. He was then prepared for execution. He asked BUCK'S forgiveness for what he had done.

Some one here called for a minister to pray for the negro. No one responded. A call was then made for some professing Christian to offer up a prayer. Still no response, when a low, drunken fellow named COOK, from Eaton Rapids, came forward and said he would pray for the d—d nigger. He then began a blasphemous address in the shape of a prayer, concluding by saying he hoped that if the nigger went to Heaven God would put him among the niggers there; but he hoped that the negro would go to hell, where all niggers ought to go. When this wretch had finished his blasphemous harangue some one shouted for the captain to give the word, but the captain was not to be found, and the lieutenant was then called upon. He stated he had done all he should, and declined having anything further to do with the matter. COOK then stepped forward and said he would take charge of the affair. He counted one, two, three, and gave the word. The rope was quickly pulled, and the body of the would-be murderer was swinging in the air. Not a muscle moved, nor were there any signs of life after he was pulled up. It is thought he died before the word was given, being frightened to death. The body hung for fifteen minutes, when it was cut down. Several wished to shoot at the body while hanging, but were restrained. The lynchers then proceeded to dig a grave at the foot of the tree, in which they proposed to bury the body. The owner of the land came forward and protested against the burial, and the corpse was then thrown into a wagon and carried off. Thus ends the last act of the drama.

The whole affair was characterized by inhumanity and lawlessness, the victim being unmercifully dragged to his death by the cowardly lynchers.

The people of Mason are justly indignant at this lawlessness, and censure the lynchers. The negro was guilty of a heinous crime, but there is a law for the punishment of such offences, and he would have been punished to the full rigor of the law. We are told that the mob was composed of men who belong to the lowest order of society, ignorant and depraved, and that the execution was carried on more on account of the spirit of caste than revenge. The country has already had enough of mob law, and we hope that the lynchers will be dealth with as they deserve.

We learn that efforts are being made to capture the ringleaders in this barbarous affair. We trust they may be apprehended and punished.

It is stated that the negro was not of sound mind, and his conduct from the beginning of the tragedy denotes imbecility.

THE HARVEST.

The Crops in Virginia.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 31.

We are glad to know that the hopes of our farmers are brightening, and that the despondency which was so widespread through the country is giving way to a cheerful confidence that the crops will be good, if not abundant. A few days ago we took a trip up the Virginia Central and Orange and Alexandria Railroads, and we were greeted on each hand by a promising appearance of corn and tobacco which we had been by no means led to expect. Here and there, it is true, we saw the injuries that had been wrought by a long drought, but generally the aspect presented was that of fresh and hardy luxuriance. Many vast tracts of corn which we saw showed no signs of having suffered, and looked as well in every respect as we ever saw the cereal at this season of the year. The latter rains have rescued the parched highlands, and have lent a new impulse to the growth on the lowlands.

We conversed with many of our farmers, who said that they were sure of securing average crops of both tobacco and corn, and we met no one who did not confess that the prospect had cleared up wonderfully. The fear of a scarcity that would create a famine in the land has been happily dissipated, and though we shall hardly grow richer this year, thank Heaven we shall live. If our business is not made to flourish by an excess of our products, our people will be saved from want and we shall be content.

Nor will business languish as it has done. The amount of corn and tobacco—of which there is now an almost perfect assurance—will reinvigorate all the departments of trade and industry. When the rural regions have enough the towns are not likely to want. The proper circulation of an average or moderate crop will give employment to labor, and will so call for an exchange of money from hand to hand that our sluggish streets will rouse to an activity that will remind us of more prosperous eras. When the farmer cheers us up it is time for the dweller in the town to be hopeful, and we are fully convinced that we have no good reason to fear a lack of means for all moderate desires in the approaching Fall and Winter.

The Crops in Dutchess County.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Sept. 1.

We have talked with several prominent farmers of the county, recently, on the subject of Dutchess County crops, and below give the result of our interviews. Corn bids fair at present, though the cold weather recently experienced affected it just a little. The buckwheat crop looks fine, and there is every reason to believe that there will be an abundance, thus making glad the hearts of the lovers of griddle cakes who may this Winter revel in their favorite dish on frosty mornings without much expense. Rye was hurt some by dry weather and the crop is middling. The oat crop is light, owing in a great measure to high winds and dry soil. The hay reports are unfavorable. The scarcity of snow last Winter affected grass materially. An experienced farmer informs us that he has not had a poorer crop of grass in twenty-eight years. The early potato crop is light as far as dug, though it may, and undoubtedly will, turn up better a little later in the season. The vines are affected some by the potato-bug, an insect similar to the English fly. These bugs strip the leaves from the stalk, thereby doing considerable injury. Although this report seems just the least bit unfavorable, yet we are assured that as a general thing throughout the county the crop is fully as good as was expected, and farmers are not complaining.

The Difference Between Borrowing and Embezzlement—A Case in Nashville.

From the Nashville Union, Aug. 28.

A case that excited much interest was before Squire MATHEWS yesterday. The facts are substantially as follow: Mr. R. VAN GLEESON had been employed in the Chattanooga Ticket Office as clerk. On the 22d of August he wrote a letter to Mr. JACKSON, ticket agent of the same road, stating that owing to embarrassed circumstances he had used $850 from the safe, expecting to be able to return it, but being disappointed in collecting the money, took that opportunity to explain the transaction, and hoped Mr. JACKSON would give him time, and he would raise and refund the whole amount. Upon this statement Mr. JACKSON instituted the complaint, charging VAN GLEESON, and two other parties who were in the habit of visiting the ticket office, with feloniously appropriating money to the amount of $1,950. A lengthy examination was had, but it appeared that there was $450 in the safe after the $850 was taken; that the bulk of the evidence was in VAN GLEESON'S letter stating the fact; that no attempt at concealment had been made, and Esquire MATHEWS acquitted the defendant of felonious intent. Able counsel were engaged upon both sides.

NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING FRESH MEAT.—A new method of keeping meat fresh, called "Sloper's Process," has just been invented in England and patented in South America. If it proves satisfactory it will entirely obviate the practice of transporting living animals and make a revolution in the meat business. The process of curing is very simple, and depends on the destruction of oxygen in the meat and surrounding atmosphere. The bone is extracted from the meat, which is then placed in tin cans, and the air is then exhausted by means of water forced in at the bottom, which is afterward allowed to redescend and run off, and the vacuum filled with a certain gas, the composition of which is a profound secret. The cans are then soldered air tight and are ready for transportation. This experiment has proved perfectly successful in England, and it is now proposed to make this use of the wild cattle in South America. If this method can be adopted in this country, the immense grazing plains of Texas will have a new value. Thousands of full-grown cattle were sold there before the war at the low price of from $15 to $20 per head, less than one-quarter their value in New-England.

THE CORN CROP OF WESTERN KANSAS.—The crops have been excellent this season in Western Kansas. The corn crop is unusually large. The Manhattan *Independent* says: "Last Monday we rode over to the 'Blue Bottom,' so called, embracing the land in the bend of the Big Blue, between Rocky Ford and Blue Mount. About a dozen thrifty farmers live there who are cultivating in the aggregate some 400 acres of corn. Much of their corn will yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and the average yield cannot fall below 60. There will be no less than 24,000 bushels of corn as the result of the labor of a few men. These farmers are raising fine crops of everything else, and will make more progress toward affluence in this one season than a farmer in Illinois could expect to in three years of fruitful seasons. The income of these farmers cannot fall much short of $1,000 to each able-bodied laborer."

WILL OF HENRY AMES, OF ST. LOUIS.—A dispatch from St. Louis to the Chicago *Times* states that the will of HENRY AMES, who died lately, after being helpless from paralysis for six years, is reported to be in substance as follows: $200,000 to his widow, $50,000 to her daughter by her first marriage, and $100,000 to the O'Fallon Institute, which is a liberal institution of learning, something after the plan of the Cooper Institute in New-York. The balance of his property goes to his only child, a little boy eight years old. The whole estate is valued at $1,500,000. The chief items of property owned by AMES and his brother, who survives him, are the Lindell Hotel, a valuable block on Fourth-street called Vocanab-row, and an immense amount of stock in BELCHER'S Sugar Refining Company in St. Louis.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—The overland mail service, now performed by the Halliday Express Company, is thoroughly systematized and effective. Coaches run daily from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and daily thence to Salt Lake and to the Territories of Idaho and Montana. The Company employs 700 men, 1,500 horses, and upward of 700 mules, 80 coaches and 20 express wagons, beside great numbers of oxen and freight wagons for the supply of transportation of the road to about 250 way stations. Throughout this distance of 3,000 miles, ample arrangements are made for supplying the passengers with meals, and for distribution of express packages through a regular corps of express agents.

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Buffalo *Courier* states that on Tuesday afternoon a colored man named HOLMES died suddenly at Niagara Falls. The evening previous he had been at the circus, and returned home in his usual health. He was a very corpulent man, and well known in the village. His wife was of enormous size, and she formerly traveled with circuses and side-shows, exhibiting. Two or three hours after her husband's death she called her two grown-up girls to her and said: "Well, girls, you must do the best you can for yourselves, the old man is gone, and I'm going too." She sat in a chair, and immediately expired.

ON FOOT AND ALONE.—CHRISTIAN FRED. SCHAFFER, who recently journeyed overland and on foot from Leavenworth to Denver, is described as a most remarkable man. He is an invalid from a deformity of the spine, and is only about four feet six inches in height; but notwithstanding this apparent disability, he has traveled over 75,000 miles in Europe, Asia and America, mostly on foot. He is a native of Corlshafer, Hesse Cassel, and is thirty years of age. After spending some time in Colorado, SCHAFFER will proceed to Salt Lake, California, and then to Australia. He has passports and recommendations from public men in thirty different languages.

HOW A SON OF MARS CAN MURDER THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH.—A sentry in the "late so-called" was placed on guard to watch a certain roost. The Adjutant of the regiment came along and attempted to pass. Sent. sung out, "Halt! I'm century here, and if you don't mismount and give the counterpin, I'll make you reform the whole revolution of tick-tacks in short order. I will do it, rot yer." It is needless to say that the solitary horseman "came down." This sentry belonged to the same company that was *full*.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* has "good authority for stating that Gen. MAGRUDER will return to the United States shortly, and become a good loyal citizen thereof."

PISCATORIAL.

Blue Fishing in the Lower Bay—A Day Among Sharks and Blue-Fish—Where, How and When to Catch Them—A "White Ash Breeze"—Exciting Scenes, &c.

Most people have no doubt heard of blue-fish, and many have partaken of them with a relish, after they were properly prepared for the table, in some one of the dozen or more ways which are well known to first-class cooks. But comparatively few, we apprehend, know how this species of fish is caught, and fewer still have enjoyed the delightful and altogether exciting sport of taking them into a boat. It was my good fortune a very few days since, to be one of a party of three who went in pursuit of blue-fish. That we,—the trio,—had a "good time" will be seen presently. We caught more than we bargained for, and more than could be used for the table by ourselves or friends. We learned that there were living creatures other than blue-fish in the "briny deep,"—creatures that are unfit for eating, even though prepared by the skillful hand of a disciple of Mons. BLOT.

HOW BLUE-FISH ARE CAUGHT.

In this kind of fishing there is no sitting in the boat waiting for a bite; no digging on the beach at low tide for clams and other shell-fish in order to get something to put on your hook; no bait is required. Moreover you do not cast anchor in a stream, bay or inlet, and sit indolently in your boat with your watch in one hand and a time-table in the other, awaiting the turn of the tide, on the principle that fish as well as sailors carefully take note of wind and waves. There is no handling of filthy worms and crabs; no breaking of shells; no cutting of clams; no dozing on the bottom of a stationary boat, waiting, not for "something to turn up," but for something to bite. Nothing of all this. Blue-fish are caught "on the fly," so to speak. The boats sail on, right on, like the Ship of State, or as the Ship of State ought to sail. From the numerous small coves and inlets on the Long Island shore, the experienced fishermen often take their boats from fifteen to twenty-five miles outside, and return again the same day. They are generally sloop rigged—some carry a jib, and some not—but all are staunch and well able to run through the breakers on the Long Island coast, and are well prepared to withstand such sudden storms as sometimes occur. Some of them often carry fishing parties numbering from thirty to forty each, but the majority are smaller, and are constructed with reference to carrying only such a number as can be conveniently accommodated in pulling in the blue-fish—say a party of from three to five, besides the Captain, who sails the boat. I am not now speaking of those larger craft called "fishing smacks," which are owned and sailed by men whose sole business it is to catch fish.

Blue-fish are very active, very voracious, very strong in proportion to size, and they have sharp, well-set teeth. During the months of September and October their average weight is nearly fifteen pounds. Hence the importance of having strong, well-made hooks and lines. Immediately above the hook there is firmly fastened a three-sided piece of metal, from four to six inches in length. This metal is usually of block tin, or some of the numerous preparations of lead, and, taken in connection with the hook, is called a "troll." It cannot with propriety be called a "sinker," although the effect is to sink the hook and lower part of the line a short distance below the surface of the water. The object sought to be attained is to deceive the blue-fish. The metal is kept bright, and as it is "trolled" along through the water, near the surface, at the rate of from six to ten knots per hour, it appears to human eyes, for all the world like a silvery fish of small dimensions darting hither and thither as if disporting in its native element. And if human eyes could be deceived by it, why not the eyes of a fish? Certainly they could, and are, millions of them every day. Moreover, the blue-fish are such a greedy, hungry, reckless set of creatures, that they do not stop to examine the nature of their supposed prey, or to deliberate upon the best manner of capturing it. They rush pell-mell at whatever in their honest fish-opinions will appease their voracious appetites. This, be it understood, is when they are hungry. Old fishermen say they are not always in that condition, but that sometimes for days in succession, they cannot be induced to bite at the most thoroughly deceptive "troll" that can be invented. I know the truth of the last remark by experience, and that, too, quite recently. Fish all around the boat, fish under the boat—fish everywhere fifteen miles out on the broad Atlantic, but "nary a bite" the live-long day. The truth is that blue-fish, like other fish, go in schools. Sometimes "school keeps," and sometimes it doesn't, and hence there is much uncertainty connected with this kind of fishing.

Trolling for blue-fish outside of Sandy Hook is comparatively a recent business. Capt. COLYER, who is now about 70 years of age, and who was born and reared, and always had his home near the Long Island shore, informed me that twenty years ago there was no such thing known as this system of trolling. My friend, Mr. J. SUYDAM, aged—well, I will not say how old he is—he is a bachelor yet, but he belongs to one of the oldest Long Island families, and can certainly remember back beyond twenty years, has said that he well recollects when the few blue-fish that were taken were caught inside, in what is now Jamaica Bay and other inlets, with seines. These were of a small size, however, and few in numbers, compared with the vast quantities that are now caught by means of the troll line. Since then the arts of deception have not only been improved as between man and man, but also as between man and the finny tribe which inhabiteth the "vasty deep." But to return to my statement of

A DAY AMONG THE BLUE-FISH.

My friend, who is the fortunate owner of a first-class fishing yacht, invited me to accompany him for a day's sport. My friend does not like crowds; neither do I, so it was decided that there were to be but three of us, including the Captain, who sails the boat. We must start early on account of the state of the tide. In the early gray of a lovely August morning we passed through East New-York, and some three miles beyond we came to what is known to all fishermen and farmers on Long Island as VAN WICKLEN'S dock. This dock is located at the extreme end of a creek, or more properly a narrow inlet, which runs up from half to three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica Bay. It is the resort of fishermen living on that part of the island, and many wealthy farmers, besides merchants and others living in town, who can afford to sport yachts, keep them at this place—in Summer for convenience, and in Winter because it is a secure spot. I should judge there were nearly twenty of these fishing yachts at or near the dock when we arrived. Some had already gone out. We found our Captain—the one already referred to. Seventy years old he is, and yet as jovial, hearty, strong, sprightly, and honest a specimen of an old-fashioned sea Captain as one would wish to meet with. We had occasion to learn some of these qualities before the day's sport was over, as your readers will presently see. We passed through the inlet into Jamaica Bay. There, what little breeze there had been previously suddenly died away. We were, as sailors say, becalmed. "What will you do, Captain?" I inquired. "Do," said he,

"WE SHALL HAVE A WHITE ASH BREEZE,

stiff enough in less than two minutes. We'll have all we want of it too. Yes, two much of it—too much of it. I'm an old salt, but I don't like these white ash breezes. The're bad—(shaking his head) bad." I looked around at the sky, clouds, horizon, water, and then aloft at the sails. I could see nothing to indicate a storm. The canvas hung loosely; there did not seem to be a breath of air. I took a glance at the sun and another at the sky; only a few scattering hazy clouds. What could the Captain mean by his white ash breeze? I then looked where I supposed all tempest-tossed people look when, on the wide ocean, amid storm and midnight darkness, and mountain billows and deadly peril they cast about them for some hope or comfort, or cheering sign. I looked in the Captain's face—he has a very expressive face—he was looking at my friend and winking. I looked at my friend, and the idea occurred to me that he was "laughing in his sleeve." If I had had any doubts on the latter point they were speedily dispelled by the forthcoming of two long white ash oars. One of them my friend began to weild very gracefully, the other was put into my hands with instructions from the Captain to "keep stroke," and to do my half toward propelling the boat along at the rate of ten knots. After my alarm on account of what I believed to be an impending storm, I was anxious to show that I was not so green a landsman as they had taken me to be. The Captain said it was his duty to be at the helm always, and to that proposition I assented. I had rowed a skiff long years ago on my father's mill pond, using two oars; could I not use one now, where the water was so smooth, and where I had an experienced oarsman with whom to "keep stroke?" My manhood I felt was at stake. I proudly took the long, and to me unwieldy oar. I cast several sly glances toward my friend to see about how often he was making his oar tell upon the boat, and feeling deeply the importance of "keeping stroke," and also of making a good impression at the start, I cast in and gave two or three stout pulls with the longest sweep I could. My impression at the moment was that I was doing bravely. The Captain shouted savagely, "You lubber," (the Captain never swears,) "what are you doing?" I at once saw that something was the matter with the headway of the boat. The truth was my "white ash breeze" had been applied in a direction exactly opposite to that in which it was proposed to propel the boat. The Captain abandoned his helm, pulled the oar from my hands not rudely, but certainly wisely, and for the next few miles the white ash breeze took the boat along at the rate of five or six miles per hour. When once across the bay, around the point and fairly outside, we had plenty of what is called a "good fishing breeze." A mile or two out we came across a very large school of porpoises. Many fishermen hold that when you see great numbers of these creatures, you may be sure that plenty of blue-fish are not far distant. Whether true or not as a rule, it proved correct in this instance. A short distance further on my companions descried what they said was

AN ENORMOUS SCHOOL OF BLUE-FISH.

I went into the bow of the boat and took a look, and there, sure enough, was as magnificent a sight as a fisherman would ever wish to look upon, at least on the ocean. From a quarter to half a mile away, and apparently extending over hundreds of acres, the sea was all in a peculiar kind of foam. It was a large host of something beyond a doubt. I suggested porpoise. The Captain answered, "Blue-fish!" I then said, "Sharks!" My friend responded, "Blue-fish!" I intimated moss-bunkers; both said, "Blue-fish." One thing was certain, I was in a hopeless minority, and so it was decided. But we soon had some further evidence. The boat was put around so as to strike them, as near as could be judged, through the centre of the advancing column. The hooks (we had only three out) were cleared (of seaweed) for action. Indeed, we made preparations to meet them in true naval style. The Captain was at the helm, and was supposed to have charge of the line on the starboard side. My friend had his line out from the stern near the rudder, while mine was a little way off on the larboard. On the fish came, they were all around us, and no doubt under us. All the lines were "fast," which, in fishermen's parlance, means there was something on the hooks. My friend (I think for brevity I will call him Uncle) began to haul in first. As soon as the Captain began to haul he shouted, "I'll show you

HOW TO DROWN A SHARK."

He had been telling us an hour or two before how he once "drowned," as he called it, a shark, and said, "Oh, boys, if I could only get a shark on a hook I would show you how to drown him." Now he had the opportunity, but was not equal to the task. Capt. COLYER, be it remembered, is 70 years old. For myself, I am free to say I cared more about the fun of catching the blue-fish than seeing the shark taken in. Beside, I was not intimately acquainted with sharks. In my schoolboy days I had read of them, and of their feats in swallowing people whole, and if the Captain was not taken at one swallow he might be seriously injured. Then again, if we were to get the shark on board it would end the blue-fishing, so far as that particular school was concerned. All this, be it understood, passed through my mind in a very few seconds. There was little time for the "sober second thought," hence I shouted to the Captain, "Cut your line and let the shark go; you never can get him on board, if you do succeed in drowning him, as you call it."

This raised all the old Captain's pride. His reputation was at stake; he turned on me fiercely, but all good naturedly—if he had been a swearing man I suspect he would have uttered an oath then; but he did not. He evidently thought it was no time for words, for just about that moment Uncle had hauled a twelve or fifteen pound fish up to the stern of the boat, and as he was on the point of giving the jerk which would have landed him—the fish I mean—in the bottom of the boat, the fish darted around or under the rudder, and the line instantly became entangled with it. Just then the shark got in the neighborhood of the rudder, and the two lines, shark, fish, rudder, Uncle and Captain became suddenly, and to all human appearance, inextricably confused—so much so, indeed, that it would have puzzled a looker-on to have told which was which. I must not be understood as saying that the Captain's immortal part was confused. No; his mind was clear and fully equal to the emergency. The shark must be pulled into the boat, and so also must the blue-fish. The yacht was driving along at something less than ten knots—helm taking care of itself—Captain trying to take care of the shark, and shark taking great care not to be "taken in," and I was doing the same thing. And just here occurred

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The Captain had been trying to "drown" his shark, by keeping a taut line on him and working him gradually up toward the boat, till he had him close to the rudder. The lines were entangled, the emergency pressing. It took both the Captain's hands to hold the marine animal where he was. But it was evident some weapon must be used. The Captain shouted for an ax, a knife, a pole, an oar, anything which could be used to deprive the shark of some of his powers of locomotion. No one was able to answer the Captain's demand, and in his desperation he suddenly pulled the tiller from its place and aimed a powerful blow at what he regarded as the most sensitive part of the fish. Unfortunately he missed his mark, the tiller flew out thirty or forty feet toward the middle of the Atlantic, and about the same instant the Captain's hat was taken in the opposite direction at least a hundred yards. Here was a predicament. The wind was increasing somewhere toward a gale. We had no means of steering the boat unless something could be temporarily planned for that purpose. Uncle was not yet relieved from his fifteen-pounder with the line entangled around the rudder. The Captain would not give up the shark; the shark would not give up to the Captain. As the difficulties increased, I could see that there was an increase of the presence of mind and the ingenuity of our commander.

"Where is your hat, Captain?" said I.

CAPTAIN—Oh, you lubber, what does a man want of a hat at such a time as this?

"Where is your tiller, Captain?"

This was almost too much for the patient old man. If he ever would indulge in profane language, I think he would about that time have come out with an oath loud and strong. The shark, instead of being "drowned," was as lively as ever, and apparently making sturdy efforts to stave in the stern of the boat. The strong line to which he was attached was beginning to make sad havoc on the Captain's hands. Meantime we were rapidly losing sight of both tiller and hat. It was at this moment that our venerable commander became equal to the occasion. Something must be found to answer for a tiller—the boat must be put about. Our Uncle abandoned his fifteen-pounder and his line, and Captain commenced to order him about as though he had been a boy six years old. There was a short oar, he said, somewhere in the forecastle, under the piles of baskets, bottles, coats and other fixings. These must be overhauled—the short oar must be got out and made to answer for a tiller—"Do it quick, do it quick" said he "we are going out to sea with the wind and tide—do you want to cross the Atlantic in this craft? If not, be quick, be quick. How slow you all are—Jump, jump quick with your short oar—here, here." All this, and much more was said in a few seconds. The Captain was evidently getting up his blood. Uncle searched and I searched, as thoroughly as the circumstances would permit, but no short oar could be found. I again suggested, "cut the line and let the shark go." The Captain turned upon me and with a half savage, half good-natured look—and though he then had the monster partly out of the water and was wrestling with him with all the strength he was able to put forth—aided by his companions—he found time to exclaim in tones such as a determined "old salt" only, knows how to utter—"No Pop—(he called me Pop) "No, cut the line, no, no; this shark must come into the boat or Capt. CALYER will go out of it." This seemed to settle the question for just then the Captain, with some assistance, brought the creature over the boat's side, and he fell flat on the bottom with a weight and force sufficient to have knocked loose the planks of a craft less staunchly constructed. The Captain was nearly out of breath, as well he might be. He stepped back a pace or two for the purpose, no doubt, of having a better view of his vanquished foe, and was in the act of turning partly around, when the shark,—then in his death throes,—as if to give his enemy one more specimen of his strength, raised himself up, as it were, on his head, and, with his tail, struck the Captain a powerful blow on his chest. The effect was to land the Captain several feet away, in the stern of the boat, flat on his back. Our first thought was that our venerable chief was either dead or soon would be. He speedily recovered, however, and the agility with which he regained his feet convinced me that no shark can ever be the means of his death. The shark died in about half an hour after getting him in the boat. We were under the necessity of cutting several deep gashes in the fleshy part of his jaw for the purpose of getting out the hook, for it must be understood he did not take the hook in his mouth as fish do—it was by accident caught in his flesh as he was pursuing the school of blue fish! We did not weigh him, but for that species he was very large. We afterward landed him on the dock, and a farmer in the neighborhood was glad to get him for the purpose of fertilizing his land.

During the excitement attending the taking of the shark, the school of blue fish passed us. It is safe to say there were tens of thousands, and but for the shark and the good-natured obstinacy of the Captain in refusing to cut his line, we could easily have caught two or three hundred pounds at that time. But I was much better pleased as it was. We afterward caught twenty-four large fish, some of them weighing 10½ lbs., and that was sufficient for our purpose. Moreover, by dint of much exertion, both tiller and hat were recovered. We had no time to think of what a figure we all cut during the half hour we had the shark in tow, but subsequently it occurred to us that to a disinterested spectator the scene must have been ludicrous in the extreme.

In concluding this sketch, I may remark that if a person is fond of a sail in an open boat, and is not liable to sea-sickness in going fifteen or twenty miles outside, there can be no more delightful recreation than a day's blue fishing. One cannot always catch fish, but he has the advantage of the healthful sail always. If it is a "fishing day," a party of three or four can easily take 1,000 pounds in an hour. And then the excitement and exhilration attendant upon the "hauling in" of blue fish surpasses anything within my experience.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOURNAMENT OF THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONS.

Grand Assembly of the Knights of the Cue—Twelve Days of Billiard Playing—The Prizes, and Those Who Hope to Win Them.

To-night the New-York Hippotheatron, which for a month or more has lain unused and under repair, will awake to unusual bustle and activity. Carpenter and upholsterer will vacate in favor of player and spectator, and the amphitheatre walls will give back sounds more musical and familiar than echoes of remodeling hammer or cutting saw. A "gentle and joyous passage of arms," in some respects not unlike that of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, is to take place, this week and next, in the arena usually devoted to gymnastic and hippodromatic displays. The knights who are to tilt one against the other in this comparatively modern and more humanizing tourney of billiards are perhaps not as doughty, and certainly not half as fierce, as they who "in rough magnificence arrayed" battled to the death in the times

> When ancient chivalry displayed
> The pomp of her heroic games,
> And crested chiefs and tissued dames
> Assembled, at the clarion's call,
> In some proud castle's high-arched hall;

but they are quite as distinguished in their way, their jousts in the public lists are not a whit less attractive because less fiery and more harmless, and they themselves are assuredly more popular with the people at large. Fair eyes will smile upon and strong hands applaud their deeds in the two weeks' tourney which begins to-night; and though there be neither mettled charger in trappings of gold, nor battle-ax, nor "showers of blood rained from the wounds of slaughtered Englishmen," every other characteristic of knightly bearing will be visible on the part of the light-handed, keen-eyed chivalry, who, instead of prancing steed, will mount the billiard-table, and gain the victory at the point of a leathered cue in lieu of the sharp-pointed lance. The modern Ivanhoe who shall win the sympathies and applauses of the assembled spectators may be the handsome HUBBELL, of Hartford, or the more dextrous Gothamite, MCDEVITT; PIERRE CARME, should he throw down the gauntlet, will doubtless prove himself the Richard Cœur de Lion of the meeting; the prowess of the gigantic Reginald Front-de-Bœuf will have in MICHAEL PHELAN a fitting exemplification; TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, may don the armor and honors of Brian de Bois Guilbert; as censor of the tourney, BENJAMIN, of Bridgeport, may enact the *rôle* of Cedric, the Saxon; for Athelstane, the Unready, there shall be the veteran Prof. LAKE, whose exceeding corpulence makes him unfit to wield the cue, but wondrous fit to play the sluggard; in place of Marshal William de Wyvil as *arbiter elegantiarum* of the occasion, there will be Manager D. E. GAVIT; while, as for the Saxon fool Wamba, to amuse the lookers-on, there is but little doubt that there will be so many competent for the part before the tourney closes, that it would be invidious at this early day to make an assignment of the part.

The object of this present assembly of all the leading billiard-players from all parts of the country is to determine which of the twelve State champions are the more skillful. As an incentive to a more thorough and determinate contrast of skill, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, of this City, have offered for competition four prizes, the most costly and appropriate of any ever designed for a billiard tournament. The first is a heavily-mounted and ornamented gold cue, the butt-piece of which is in the form of a clustered column, the interfillings being rods of gold about eight inches in length. On the heel of the butt, engraved in pearl, is a *fac simile* of CRAWFORD'S beautiful statue of America; while on the upper half of the butt, near the first joint, (the cue is in three pieces, which can be screwed together,) are twelve gold shields, placed at equal distances apart, to represent the number of States which thus far have elected billiard champions. According to one of the inscriptions, this is the "Cue of 1866," and its winner retains it, subject to no after-conditions, as the "Emblem of the Championship of the Champions," these words forming another inscription. Accompanying this cue will be an additional prize, it is rumored, the nature of which, for politic reasons, will not as yet be made known to the contestants. The second prize is a carved and richly-gilded full-sized four-pocket table, of the pattern and make known as the Standard American, and the same as has for years been used by the leading American players in their billiard-rooms and in their public contests. For the third prize there is a massive service of silver—a pitcher and two goblets, with a salver in the form of a billiard table, the engravings and adornments being emblematic of billiards. The fourth prize is a gold watch and chain, manufactured by the American Watch Company. On the outside of one case is engraved MEISSONNIER'S admirable painting illustrative of billiards in the home circle, and on the other is a scene depicting billiards as it was played nearly a century ago on the rude billiard table, by the periwigged players, with their leatherless cues. Attached to the chain, which is also of solid gold, are the four balls, two white and two red, used in the American game, which are placed equi-distant from each other. The aggregate value of the prizes is two thousand three hundred dollars.

The players who are to contend for these awards, the first of which is purely honorary and will serve, no doubt, as a test of the aims of the contestants, while the others are substantial and useful, are: EDWARD J. PLUNKETT, representing Pennsylvania; EDWARD DANIELS, Massachusetts; GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, (amateur,) Connecticut; THOMAS FOLEY, Illinois; JOHN FRAWLEY, Ohio; TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Indiana; A. H. HARRISON, Missouri; J. D. CHEESBOROUGH, Upper Canada; EDWARD BEYAN, Virginia; and J. B. CYRILLE DION, all Canada. A. G. CRAWFORD, champion of Georgia, is unable to attend, and at present Maine and Maryland, though tournaments were held in Augusta and Baltimore about eight months since, are without champions. So, also, is Connecticut; but as the rules of the Champion's Association admit into their annual tournaments, of which this is the first, all players who are technically ex-champions of States—that is, such as have neither been defeated nor compelled to forfeit their emblems—Mr. HUBBELL, whose term expired on the 18th of last month, may represent Connecticut on this and all like occasions in the future.

Those who are cognizant of the performances of the above-named players, assign the first and second prizes to PLUNKETT, FOLEY, FRAWLEY, DION and DANIELS; PLUNKETT more especially, owing to the remarkable game played by him with VICTOR ESTEPHE last week, in which he made an average of 30 in 1,500 points on a carom table—equal to about 24 on a full-sized four-pocket table—being first choice, FOLEY second, and the other three without relative place. There is but little difference between all five, however—at all events, not enough to warrant a prophecy as to which will prove the successful players.

In addition to the contests between these experts, there will be exhibition games, afternoon and evening, by such masters of the cue as Pierre Carme, John McDevitt, Michael Phelan, Edward Cahill, John Montgomery and H. H. Keating, of this City; William Goldthwait and R. E. Wilmarth, of Boston; Victor Estephe, R. T. Ryall, C. Bird and E. H. Neims, of Philadelphia; Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati; John Secreiter, of Detroit; M. Hewins, of Hartford, Ralph Benjamin, of Bridgeport, and the champion billiard-player of America, Joseph Dion, of Montreal. Most all these, and many other professional men, are already here, and have come attended by troops of friends; so that there will be no dearth of brilliant and exciting games, and no lack of fine audiences to witness them.

The admissions will be mostly by season tickets, which accommodate a gentleman and lady. It is thought that the tournament proper will consist of 44 games. These, together with the purely exhibitory or friendly games, interspersed with fancy playing, will keep the knights of the ashen cue busy afternoon and evening of each day of the two weeks. Should afternoon and evening prove insufficient, there will be a matinée or two. It is but proper to add that any surplus above the costs of hall and printing will be divided *pro rata* among the players as mileage, many of the contestants coming great distances, and their expenses both *en route* and while here being unusually heavy.

Young Men in Large Cities.

The proceedings of the eleventh annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, held at Albany last June, have just been published in a neat pamphlet of nearly one hundred pages. Among other things we observe the telling introductory address delivered by Hon. CEPHAS BRAINARD, of this City, who was President of the last Convention, and an essay by V. MORSE, M. D., also of this City, on the question: "What Means Shall be Employed by the Associations for Improving the Social Condition of Young Men?" In presence of the very recent developments of crime in our City, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES to peruse a few passages from this common sense effort of Dr. MORSE.

"We know that thousands of young men come to our cities every year with fair prospects, and in a few years many of them are found in low haunts of dissipation, prison cells or drunkard's graves. But this is not because they are particularly prone to vicious practices, but because evil and designing men and women are allowed to do all they can to debase and ruin them while they are yet strangers and ignorant of the forms and disguises which vice readily assumes in all great cities. They come prepared to see wickedness and meet temptation, but they expect to be able to avoid the one and resist the other; and so they would be if vice always appeared in its own proper character; but such is not the case, and here is the danger. If they can be induced to enter a gambling-house, they are not made acquainted at first with the viciousness which it fosters or the villainies

which it generates, but they are introduced to men of influence in social and political circles, and to the sons of wealthy men who associate with the most fashionable families, and they are led to believe that they have found a better class of associates, that they are really improving their social condition; and perhaps they never awake to a sense of their danger until they are over the precipice and falling, crushed and bewildered, from one jagged rock to another. When they have fallen to a certain level, society has institutions to take charge of them. When they become thieves, robbers and forgers, it has the Penitentiary; when they become paupers, the almshouse; when assassins, the gallows, and when they die, the Potter's Field. In each of these cases they become burdens, and while they live, useless members of society. Would it not be better for society to throw its protecting arm around them while they are yet standing erect in their integrity? Not wait for them to fall over its own stumbling blocks. Would it not be better for it to make an effort to keep them moral and useful while they are so, rather than to wait until they fall into criminal habits, and then be obliged to make a much greater effort to protect itself from their depredations? Many young men spend their evenings in billiard-saloons and theatres, because they have no comfortable place to stay at home. The whole salary of many, now, would not board and lodge them as well as their employers board and lodge their domestic servants. Let them receive, in addition to their present salaries, what their employers pay for sustaining penal and reformatory institutions, made necessary by the demoralizing influences to which they are exposed by inadequate salaries, and they would be able to secure comfortable rooms where they could read, write, study or think, with no one to molest them, and multitudes would thus be kept from social and moral degradation. Would it not be more in accordance with the teachings of Christianity for the strong men, who have themselves escaped the breakers, to send out the lifeboat to rescue those who are still exposed; not wait until they go down for the last time, then commence their pious search for their dead bodies, that they may send them home to their sorrowing friends!

Now, can any one deny that it is our duty to ask, nay, to demand that young men, coming to our cities to engage in business, shall not be neglected and left to ruin, simply because they are strangers, and yet fortuneless, but that they shall receive such treatment as their moral character, their manners and their education deserve? Such treatment is required not only for their social but also for their moral and their spiritual advantage; and society is under a moral obligation, not only to them, but to itself, to render them such treatment; and these obligations are readily acknowledged, but they are almost universally neglected. Excuses are made, difficulties are discovered, dangers are anticipated, but there is not a single difficulty, a single danger in the way which a resolute determination to do right could not easily remove.

It is for the interest of every man who employs another to know something of his character. Every merchant should know where his clerks live and how they spend their time; and if he finds that they have been fitted by their home training to associate with virtuous and refined families, let him grant them the privilege of associating with his—provided his is of that class. If his clerks are so numerous that his family would be discommoded if they were permitted to call at their own convenience, let him set apart an evening every month, or oftener, for their reception. They should be treated as branches of his own family.

If each one who employs young men will do this, the work which looks so formidable when viewed as a whole, will be easily accomplished when thus divided among the thousands of employers. And the condition of young men will be improved, the safety of property in rusted to their care will be increased, and the moral purity of society will not be endangered; nay, society itself will be improved, for, whatever elevates young men, elevates society, and whatever degrades them, degrades it, for though it has many members, it is but one body, and if one member suffers the whole body suffers with it. Let it become the custom for merchants to receive their clerks into their families, and they will select them with reference to character as well as ability; and when young men find that virtue as well as talent is needed to insure success, the inducement to avoid evil company and evil habits will be increased, and the counting-house will become not only a school for business discipline, but also for moral training.

It is said, and well said, that families must exercise great caution in regard to the character and condition of those they receive into their sacred circles; but who does not know that the dissipated son of the wealthy banker is admitted, unquestioned, into the best society, while the poor clerk is allowed to groan unheeded beneath the mighty burden of caution which society heaps upon him with unsparing hand? But let him become a successful and wealthy merchant, and Caution will fold up its tent like the Arabs, and silently steal away, even though in the mean time his moral sensibilities may have become blunted, his manners rude, and his habits irregular; even though his wealth may have been acquired by some bold stroke—no one caring to inquire now—yet, if his account stands good at the bank, if he can count his millions, the stately doors of polished society open as blandly to his touch as the meek-eyed violet to the morning sun."

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Convention till its next meeting, which is to be held in Montreal:

President—H. THANE MILLER, Ohio.

Vice Presidents—O. Vincent Coffin, Connecticut; B. F. Winslow, District of Columbia; D. L. Moody, Illinois; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; David Bentley, Canada East; William F. Lee, New-York.

Secretaries—Frank W. Ballard, New-York; J. R. Burnett, New-Jersey; W. Van Norden, Louisiana; William Anderson, Canada West.

Executive Committee—Resident Members at New-York—William E. Dodge, Jr. Frank W. Ballard, James Stokes, Jr., James L. Hastie, William F. Lee.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

When there is much offending against the law by criminal and disorderly persons, there is a corresponding anxiety to avert the penalty by taking advantage of all the privileges provided by the law for the benefit of the citizen. Thus the writ of *habeas corpus* and the writ of *certiorari*, which were originally intended to protect the citizen in his rights and immunities, where the same might be jeopardized by mistake in the exercise of authority by the officers of the law, have been resorted to by thieves and other law-breakers as a means by which to endeavor to cheat justice out of her own, and to protract their opportunities for doing evil. During the recess—to wit, the months of July and August—the business done in the way of writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* was equal to the opportunities provided for application. For a considerable portion of the time the Judges were out of the City, and lawyers most accustomed to this line of business sought fresh air and good company somewhere out of town. But, notwithstanding these little hindrances, MR. BLUNT, of the District-Attorney's office, found business enough to destroy what might otherwise have proved an unbroken and jolly vacation. A glance at the following summary of the cases attended to during July and August by Mr. BLUNT will give the reader a general idea of the business done:

The People *vs.* Catharine Finlayson, charged with arson before the City Judge, July 10, on writ of *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Wm. Baker, charged with burglary, before Supreme Court, July 12, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Ann Flanagan, charged with assault and battery with intent to steal, before the City Judge, July 11, on writ of *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Margaret Hyer, charged with disorderly conduct, before the City Judge, July 12, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Wm. Butler, charged with disorderly conduct, before the City Judge, July 12, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Solomon Harris, charged with burglary, before the City Judge, July 12, on writ of *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Wm. Thompson, charged with grand larceny, before the City Judge, July 13, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Bridget Cook, charged with disorderly conduct, taken before Court of Common Pleas, July 13, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Charles Walker, charged with felonious assault and battery, taken before the City Judge, July 18, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Richard D. Goldwin, charged with disorderly conduct, taken before the City Judge, July 25, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Mary Pierson, taken before the City Judge, July 26, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Anna Enright, charged with vagrancy, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 2, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* John Daily, taken before the Supreme Court, Aug. 4, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Samuel M. Smith, Julia Collins and Caroline Slater, charged with disorderly conduct, taken before the Recorder, Aug. 8, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* John Hickey, charged with disorderly conduct, taken before the Recorder, Aug. 8, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* James Davis, charged with vagrancy, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 17, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. This was the case of "Fatty DAVIS" *alias* James Dolan, who was arrested by the Police as a pickpocket. He was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days on the charge of vagrancy, having refused to sit for his photograph for the purposes of the rogue's gallery. He was discharged by the City Judge, but Inspector CARPENTER having a bench warrant for the rearrest of DAVIS, the Judge handed him over to be taken to Albany where he is alleged to have committed a robbery within the last four months.

The People *vs.* Otto Rice and Frederick Diestelhouse, charged with robbery, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 28, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. The prisoners were charged with having committed a robbery in Water-street. After argument the Judge admitted them to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

The People *vs* John Skelly, charged with receiving stolen goods, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 28, on writ of *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Kerry Willis, charged with vagrancy, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 31, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Andrew Wall, taken before the Supreme Court, Aug. 30, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* William Jackson, charged with grand larceny, taken before the City Judge on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Case adjourned till to-day.

The People *vs.* George Morris, charged with indecent assault and battery, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 31, on writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* John Conlan, charged with keeping a disorderly house, taken before the City Judge, Aug. 31, on writ of *habeas corpus*.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred at No. 830 Broadway, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in the furnishing store of JAMES BUTLER. Although the firemen worked well, the flames extended to the hoop-skirt store of J. C. SMITH, next door, and on the corner of Eleventh-street, causing considerable damage to both premises. The stock of Mr. BUTLER, valued at $3,000, was entirely destroyed. The insurances could not be ascertained owing to the absence of the proprietor. Mr. SMITH's stock is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $6,000 in the American Exchange, Jefferson and Exchange companies. The upper floors are occupied by J. W. HICKS, as furniture salesroom. His loss is about $500; fully insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000. No. 5 West Eleventh-street is occupied by A. GRAY, merchant tailor; damage $50; insured in the Germania. No. 7 West Eleventh-street is occupied by J. HOPPER, newsdealer; loss $250, insured for $300 in the Central Park and Globe companies.

IN PARK-PLACE.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story building No. 13 Park-place, occupied by M. STEIN and JULIUS SAMER, manufacturers of cap fronts, &c. The flames caused considerable damage to the third and fourth floors. Mr. STEIN's loss is about $3,000; Mr. SAMER's loss is estimated at $2,000. Both understood to be insured.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

On Saturday afternoon FERDINAND BUSH, a native of Germany, 35 years of age, and residing in Frankfort-street, was seen to take from a wagon standing in front of No. 117 John-street, the materials for making up twelve coats, valued at $150, and the property of WM. C. BROWNING, who was about taking the goods over to East New-York. PHILIP A. RALPH, of No. 117 John-street, ran after and caught BUSH about half a block off, he having the stolen property in his possession. The thief was placed in the custody of Officer HICKEY, of the Fourth Precinct, who brought his prisoner before the Court, yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. RALPH, who made a formal complaint against him. The magistrate inquired of the accused what he had to say in relation to the charge, and the fellow had the hardihood to declare that he was "not guilty." Despite this denial the prisoner was held for trial, he having failed to furnish the requisite amount of bail.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND CROSS.

MORRIS M. SCHENCK is a banker, but recently retired from business. He is now stopping at the Continental Hotel, No. 632 Broadway. On Friday night he visited a notorious house in Crosby-street, and on leaving the premises discovered that he had been robbed of a valuable diamond cross pin, worth over $160. He made inquiries about the neighborhood on Saturday, and learned from one of the women that ANNA BUNTING, one of the inmates of the house he had visited the night previous, had been seen in possession of a diamond pin similar to the one he described having lost. Having thus far performed his own detective business, he communicated the facts and circumstances to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and Headquarter Detective ELDER, who accompanied him to the house in question and charged ANNA with the theft. She strenuously denied the impeachment, and declared that she had neither seen or heard of the missing pin. A search was then instituted, which resulted in the officers finding the pin, as one of them delicately expressed it "next her heart." ANNA was accordingly arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning, when the necessary affidavits being made the accused was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. She denied the charge, saying that she found the pin on the floor of the room.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

About a month ago Mr. SAMUEL SCRIPTURE, a machinist, doing business at No. 56 Liberty-street, hung up his business coat in his office, in one of the pockets of which was deposited a pocket-book containing $98. Soon after he missed the wallet and its contents. Having cause to suspect EDWARD BENNETT, who was in the habit of coming in occasionally, Mr. SCRIPTURE caused his arrest by Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, yesterday morning. On being searched, the missing pocket-book—empty—was found in the possession of the accused. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Common Carriers—Their Right to Limit Responsibility by Special Contract has Long been the Settled Law of England, and there is no Good Reason why they Should not be Permitted to do so—By Special Agreement the Carrier Becomes, with Reference to the Particular Transaction, an Ordinary Bailee and Private Carrier for Hire—His Common Law Liability.

The New-York Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit and Northern District of Illinois. The plaintiff is a corporation created by the State of Maine, and the defendant a common carrier from Cairo to to Chicago. The action is "on the case" for the loss of two hundred and one bales of Cotton delivered to the defendant for transportation from Cairo to Chicago on the 11th of November, 1859. No contract is alleged by the plaintiff, but its action is based on the common law liability of the defendant as a common carrier for hire. The general issue alone is pleaded. On the trial, proof was made of the delivery of the cotton at Cairo by the steamer *Adriatic* to the regular agents of the defendant's company at that place. It was discharged by the steamer upon a barge owned by such agents, which was afterward moved by them to the levee of the Railroad Company, where the cotton was burned at mid-day. The defendant was charged with negligence in not properly guarding and protecting the cotton.

The defendant set up by way of defence a special contract, alleged to have been made at Memphis for the carriage of the cotton, by which the plaintiff assumed the risk of loss by fire. In proof of this contract, the deposition of one Thomas Trout was offered, to the effect that he made a contract with Harris, Hunt & Co., as agents of the defendant, and signed by that firm as such agents, two copies of which were delivered, one retained by Thomas Trout & Co. and the other sent to the plaintiffs, of which the following is a copy: "Shipped by Thomas Trout & Son, in good order and condition, on board the good steamboat *Adriatic*, whereof —— is master for the present voyage, now lying at Memphis, and bound for Cairo, being marked and numbered as below, and are to be delivered without delay in the like good order and condition at the aforesaid port of Boston, Mass. (fire and the unavoidable dangers of the river only excepted,) unto Samuel Batchelder, receiver, or to his assigns, he or they paying fare at the rate of $4 75 per bale from Memphis to Boston, all rail from Cairo. In witness whereof, the master or clerk of said steamboat hath affirmed to four bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished the others to stand void. Y. M. C., $1 a 201 (two hundred and one) bales of cotton. (Signed) Harris, Hunt & Co., Illinois Central Railroad."

The plaintiff objected to the introduction of this evidence on the following grounds: that it appeared that several originals were shown to be in existence, and no foundation was laid for the introduction of secondary evidence of their contents; that it appeared that the copy offered was attached to the cross interrogatory and commission by the attorneys of the defendant before it issued, and that such question and copy suggested to the witness material matter to which he had not been examined in chief. The copy was admitted in evidence, and exception taken.

The validity of the contract, if made, was denied upon the trial, because it appeared that Thomas Trout was a special agent of the plaintiff only for the purchase and shipment of the cotton, and had no authority to make an unusual contract exempting the defendant from its common law liability, and that the defendant had never assented to the terms of it, because it did not appear that any consideration existed to support a special contract releasing the defendant from its common law liability as an insurer; because the defendant had no power to contract to carry from Memphis to Boston, and as the plaintiff did not obtain the engagement of the defendant it was not bound by the restriction; because the alleged contract was an ordinary steamboat bill of lading, and on the face of it showed that the parties had reference only to river navigation and that the signature of Harris, Hunt & Co. was obtained only to bind the Railroad Company upon its delivery at Cairo. The plaintiff requested the Court to instruct the jury. 1st. If the jury shall believe from the evidence that the cotton was delivered by the steamer *Adriatic*, at Cairo, according to the usual course of business in like circumstances at that place with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, then such delivery was sufficient to charge the company with its receipt for carriage. 2d. The burden of proving a special contract limiting its common law liability lies on the carrier, and nothing short of an express stipulation by parol or in writing, can discharge it from its duties which the law has annexed to its employment. The exemption from these duties should not depend upon implication or inference, founded on doubtful or conflicting evidence, but should be specified and certain, leaving no room for controversy between the parties. 3d. The burden lies upon the carrier of proving the assent of some authorized agent of the plaintiff to the terms of the special contract, limiting the common law liability of the defendant. 4th. The burden lies upon the carrier from its common law liability for loss by fire, and without such consideration, the contract has no legal validity. 5th. The mere receipt of the cotton for carriage, according to the usual course of business for the defendant, is not a sufficient consideration to support the special contract. 6th. If the Jury shall find from the evidence that there was a special contract between the parties, by which the defendant was released from its common law liability for loss from fire, yet the defendant is liable, if it did not take the same care to protect and secure the cotton that a prudent man would have taken of his own property under like circumstances, and the loss resulted from the want of such care.

The Court refused each of these instructions, and to such refusal exception was taken. The Court thereupon charged the Jury in substance, as averred by plaintiff's counsel. 1st. That the authority of Thomas Trout and son to make such contract was immaterial to the issue. 2d. That the assent of the owner to the terms of the contract was also immaterial. 3d. That it is competent for the carrier alone, to limit its liability without the engagement of the owner. 4th. The Jury were led to infer from the whole charge that the question whether such a contract was made, was not for them to determine, but was to be assumed in their deliberations.

By the Court—Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion.—This is an action to recover damages for the loss of two hundred and one bales of cotton, received at Memphis, Tenn., by agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at that place, for transportation to Boston, Mass. The cotton was shipped on the steamer *Adriatic*, at Memphis, and was delivered to the defendant, at Cairo, in November, 1859, and, while in its possession, was destroyed by fire. The contract for the transportation was in the form of a bill of lading, containing a clause exempting the defendant from responsibility for losses by fire; and it is upon this exemption that the defendant rests its defence.

The right of a common carrier to limit his responsibility by special contract has long been the settled law in England. It was the subject of frequent adjudication in her courts, and had there ceased to be a controverted point before the passage of the Carriers' Act of 1830. In this country it was at one time a subject of much controversy whether any such limitation could be permitted. It was insisted that, exercising a public employment, the carrier owed duties at common law from which public policy demanded that he should not be discharged even by express agreement with the owner of the goods delivered to him for transportation. This was the ground taken by Mr. Justice Cowen, of the Supreme Court of New-York, in Cole *vs.* Goodwin, (19 Wend., 251,) and, although what that learned Judge said on this point was mere *obiter*, as the question presented was not upon the effect of a special agreement, but of a general notice, it appears to have been adopted by a majority of the Court in the subsequent case of Gould *vs.* Hill, (2 Hill, 623.) But from this doctrine that Court has since receded; and, in a recent decision, the Court of Appeals of that State has affirmed the right of the carrier to stipulate for a limitation of his responsibility. (Parsons *vs.* Monteath, 13 Barb., 353; Moore *vs.* Evans, 14 Id., 524; Dorr *vs.* The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co., 11 N. Y., 486.) The same rule prevails in Pennsylvania; it has been asserted in Ohio and in Illinois, and, it is believed, in a majority of the other States; and in The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co. *vs.* the Merchants' Bank it received the sanction of this Court. (6 How., 382; Atwood *vs.* Delaware Trans. Co., 9 Watts, 89; Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. *vs.* Baldauf, 16 Penn. St., 67; Verner *vs.* Sweitzer, 32 Penn. St., 208; Kitzmiller *vs.* Van Rensselaer, 10 Ohio, 64; Illinois Cent. R. R. Co. *vs.* Morrison, 19 Ill., 136; The Western Trans. Co. *vs.* Newhall, 29 Id., 466.) Nor do we perceive any good reason, on principle, why parties should not be permitted to contract for a limited responsibility. The transaction concerns them only; it involves, simply, rights of property; and the public can have no interest in requiring the responsibility of insurance to accompany the service of transportation in face of a special agreement for its relinquishment. By the special agreement the carrier becomes, with reference to the particular transaction, an ordinary bailee and private carrier for hire. The law prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the common carrier. He exercises, in one sense, a public employment, and has duties to the public to perform. Though he may limit his services to the carriage of particular kinds of goods, and may prescribe regulations to protect himself against imposition and fraud, and fix a rate of charges proportionate to the magnitude of the risks he may have to encounter he can make no discrimination between persons, or vary his charges from their condition or character. He is bound to accept all goods offered within the course of his employment, and is liable to an action in case of refusal. He is chargeable for all losses except such as may be occasioned by the act of God or the public enemy. He insures against all accidents which result from human agency, although occurring without any fault or neglect on his part; and he cannot, by any mere act of his own, avoid the responsibility which the law thus imposes. He cannot screen himself from liability by any general or special notice, nor can he coerce the owner to yield assent to a limitation of responsibility by making exorbitant charges when such assent is refused. The owner of the goods may rely upon this responsibility imposed by the common law, which can only be restricted and qualified when he expressly stipulates for the restriction and qualification. But when such stipulation is made, and it does not cover losses from negligence or misconduct, we can perceive no just reason for refusing its recognition and enforcement. We do not understand that the counsel of the plaintiff in error questions that the law is as we have stated it to be. His positions are, the agents of the plaintiff at Memphis, who made the contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, were not authorized to stipulate for any limitation of responsibility on the part of that Company, and that no consideration was given for the stipulations made. The first of these positions is answered by the fact that it nowhere appears that the agents disclosed their agency when contracting for the transportation of cotton. So far as the defendant could see, they were themselves the owners. The second position is answered by the fact that there is no evidence that a consideration was not given for the stipulation. The Company, probably, had rates of charges proportioned to the risks they assumed from the nature of the goods carried, and the exception of losses by fire must necessarily have affected the compensation demanded. Be this as it may, the consideration expressed was sufficient to support the entire contract made. The objection urged to the introduction of the copy of the bill of lading annexed to the deposition of the witness, Trout, was properly overruled. The deposition was taken upon a commission, and in such cases the general rule is that all objections of a formal character, and such as might have been obviated if urged on the examination of the witness, must be raised at such examination, or upon motion to suppress the deposition. The rule may be different in some State Courts, but this rule is more likely than any other to prevent surprise and secure the ends of justice. There may be cases where the rule should be relaxed, as where the deposition is returned at so brief a period before the trial as to preclude a proper examination, and prevent a motion to suppress. In this case there was no occasion for any such relaxation of the rule, and had the objection been taken before the trial—either at the examination of the witness or on a motion to suppress—to the proof of the copy without producing the original, or showing its loss, the opposite party would undoubtedly have secured the production of the original, if in existence, or, if it be lost or destroyed, been prepared to account for its absence.

The judgment must be affirmed, and it is so ordered

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions will begin to-day. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, will conduct the business for the people. The calendar for the term is a heavy one, and that selected for to-day is unusually large, but many of the prisoners will undoubtedly put in pleas of guilty, and so save the Court time and the County expense. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Clarkson H. Voorhies—Robbery.
The People *vs.* Wm. H. McGrory and James Tighe—Robbery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Baldwin—Burglary.
The People *vs.* John Smith, James Watson, Peter Murphy—Burglary.
The People *vs.* John Fitzsimon—Larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Christian A. Supp—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Brooks—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles Wade and Wm. Russell—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph F. Coburn, Wm. Mooney, Thomas Ogle and James Brown—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Peblar—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Gilhooly—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ann Riley—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry M. Sadler—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph Riley—Felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* James A. Clarke—Forgery in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Jeremiah O'Brien—Homicide.
The People *vs.* Augustus Buckley—Homicide.
The People *vs.* Wm. McCormick—Manslaughter.
The People *vs.* Anthony Jacobs—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frederick Duquette—Grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1866.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '68.C	126¾	200 Quicksilver	49½
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C. 62.	112¼	100 Mar. Pref	27¼
1,400 do.....Small	111½	100 Rutland Mar	23¾
17,000 do...indorsed	109½	100 do	24
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C'64.	109½	200 Boston W. P	31
21,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109½	300 do	30⅞
1,000 do	109⅜	200 N. Y. Central	102¼
13,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C. ex int	99	36 do	102
		400 Erie R	72½
20,000 T. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser	107⅝	50 do.....2d call	72⅞
55,000 do	107½	1200 Reading R	112½
1,500 do.....2d call	107⅝	200 do	112⅝
1,500 do.....2d Ser.	106¾	200 do.....s10	112½
10,000 do	106⅜	500 do	112¾
2,000 do.....3d Ser.	106⅞	900 do.....2d call	113
40,000 do	106½	130 Mich. Cen	111
5,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan	105¼	50 do.....2d call	110½
		200 Mich. S. & N. I	82¼
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	99¼	1100 do	83½
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99½	100 do.....2d call	83¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s.New	69¼	100 Ill. Cen. R	123½
30,000 do	69¾	100 do	123⅜
3,000 do.....2d call	69½	200 do.....2d call	123⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-C	71½	300 do.....b30	123⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	77	1000 Clev. & P. R	85⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	79	400 do	86½
		21 Cle. Col. & Cin. R	111½
		200 Chic. & N. W	35¼
40,000 O. & M. Cer	29¾	500 do	35⅜
1,000 Erie 2d M. '79.x-i	100	100 do.....s30	35¼
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M	103	100 do.....2d call	35½
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st	91	300 Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅜
16,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	81	500 do	66½
		200 do.....2d call	66¾
10,000 Gt. W.R. 2d M.'93	72	200 Chic. & R. I	108⅜
1,500 P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	102¼	600 do	108½
3,000 do	102⅜	100 C., Bur. & Quin	128
5,000 do	102⅝	20 P., F. W. & C	103
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M	93	500 do	103½
5 Bk. of Commerce	115½	400 do	103⅜
100 Canton Co	52¼	200 do.....2d call	103⅝
200 do.....2d call	52½	50 Alt. & T. H	38
500 Ashburton Coal.s30	19¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...s3	70½
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	154	17 Joliet & Chi. R	95
200 Penn. Coal Co	154	700 Tol., Wab. & W	44
200 Cum. Coal P	46⅞	100 Chicago & Alt. P	106¼
200 West. U. Tel	57½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Spruce H. C.....b3	4¼	300 Chi. R. I. & Pac.s3	108
200 Rutland Marble	23¾	201 do	108¼
600 do	23¾	100 do.....s10	108¼
100 do.....b30	24	100 do.....b3	108¼
200 do.....b3	23¾	500 do	108⅛
200 N. Y. Cen	102⅝	200 M. & C. 1st P	42
200 do.....s3	102⅜	200 Chic. & N. W	35⅜
500 Reading R	112⅝	300 do	35⅜
500 do.....c	112⅝	100 do.....b10	35⅜
200 do.....s10	112⅝	100 do.....s3	35⅜
200 do.....s3	112⅝	200 do.....b3	35¼
600 M. S. & N. I. R	83⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. P	67
400 do.....s3	83⅝	100 do.....s10	66⅞
100 do.....b30	83¾	100 do.....b3	67
100 do.....c	83⅝	400 P., Ft.W.&C	103⅝
200 do.....s3	83⅝		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 Am. Gold	145⅝	500 Cleve. & Pitts	86¼
200 Rutland Mar	23¾	100 do.....b30	86⅜
100 do.....s3	23¾	200 do.....s3	86¼
200 do.....b3	23¾	600 do.....b3	86⅜
200 Erie Railroad.....b3	73¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R.....c	108¾
200 do.....b3	72⅞	100 do.....b15	108¾
100 do.....s4	72¾	100 do.....s3	108⅝
200 do.....s3	72⅝	100 Clev.& Tol. R	115¾
400 do.....s3	72¾	200 Chi. & N. W.....s3	35⅜
500 Reading R.....b3	113	400 do.....s10	35⅝
800 do.....b3	113¾	400 do	35⅝
500 do.....s30	113⅜	200 do	35⅜
200 do.....b10	113⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. P	67
100 do.....s5	113	200 do	66⅞
200 Spruce H. Coal	4¼	200 do.....b3	67
100 M. S. & N. I	83⅝	200 P., F.W. & C	103⅝
200 do.....s3	83⅝	100 do.....s30	103⅝
200 do.....b15	84	100 do.....s3	103½
100 do	84	100 do.....b5	103⅜
100 do.....b3	84	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr	42¾
200 Ill. Cen. R	123⅝		

MONDAY, Sept. 3—A. M.

The Official Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July have just been rendered. We here present them in connection with an official summary of the movement of the first seven months of the current calendar year.

The Import entries for July at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1866.	July, 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,304,403	$10,175,820
Dutiable bonded	11,301,274	7,845,974
Free goods	899,549	886,431
Total July entries	$26,505,226	$18,908,225

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $345,961, as against $253,640 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond was $9,084,242, or $2,217,032 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $24,288,194, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,507,186, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 47 ℔ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1865, was $19,675,662, and the Customs, $9,778,276.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the seven months of the present and last calendar years, are as follows:

	1866. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1865. Jan. 1, to July 31.
Total entries	$188,728,761	$99,868 4.7
Total marketed	$170,078,426	$104,450,593
Customs paid	79,055,376	46,473,853
Average Tariff	47 ℔ cent.	44¾ ℔ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the seven months of 1866, $1,526,147, against $1,305,463 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,868	$11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,391	14,369,609
May	23,973,548	17,638,145
June	20,552,484	15,842,455
July	24,288,194	19,675,662
Total seven months	$170,078,426	$104,450,593

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of July, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	May	11,418,497
February	12,008,273	June	9,559,898
March	11,173,154	July	11,507,186
April	10,950,896		
Total New-York duties collected			$79,055,376
Miscellaneous Customs			463,090
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$79,518,466

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of July, were:

	July, 1866.	July, 1865.
Domestic produce	$13,057,476	$12,521,246
Foreign reexported	428,993	290,829
Gold and silver	5,821,459	723,986
Total July clearances	$19,307,928	$13,536,061

The Exports of all descriptions for seven months of the calendar year are:

	1866 Jan. 1 to July 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic produce	$117,311,612	$80,670,013
Foreign reexports	3,913,774	3,068,747
Specie	51,603,889	18,639 745
Total, seven months	$172,829,275	$102,378,505

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,757,168, against the total entries of $4,708,969 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,728,213, against $2,919,607 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $303,912, against $340,377 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,173,830. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,484 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,366.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,607,659	July	$26,506,226
February	30,520,43[illegible]	Aug. 11	4,568,156
March	25,919,[illegible]	Aug. 18	7,347,572
April	24,678,78[illegible]	Aug. 25	4,261,464
May	28,425,574	Sept. 1	5,757,168
June	22,642,1[illegible]		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$210,656,644
Against same time last year			125,250,992
Increase to date			$85,405,652

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,103,207	July	$13,486,469
February	17,185,567	Aug. 8	2,959,505
March	23,668,817	Aug. 15	2,592,151
April	23,311,185	Aug. 22	2,482,421
May	12,192,873	Aug. 29	2,728,213
June	10,262,4[illegible]		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$131,987,776
Against same time 1865			99,034,055
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,953,721
Gold, Sept. 1, 1866			145¾ ℔ cent.
Gold, Sept 2, 1865			144¾ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	July	$5,821,459
February	1,807,690	Aug. 4	530,174
March	1,045,039	Aug. 11	152,375
April	588,875	Aug. 18	117,990
May	23,744,194	Aug. 25	787,212
June	15,890,956	Sept. 1	303,912
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$53,495,552
Against same time 1865			20,403,554
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,091,998

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	May	$3,783,196
February	3,633,431	June	2,189,226
March	3,957,553	July	5,115,143
April	1,551,721	Aug.	6,012,951
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$28,718,154
Against same time last year			11,701,023
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,017,131

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,499,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,016,739	February	430,690
March	11,153,954	March	2,685,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
Sep. 1	609,000	Sept. 1	241,000
Total	$92,827,560	Total	$29,417,057
To date, 1865	61,001,937	To date. 1865	24,120,376

The gain in Customs at New-York in July and August, over the heavy receipts of the same months of last year, is $1,219,483.

The Customs (in Gold) and internal taxes (in Currency) for the first two months of the new Fiscal Year, received into the Treasury of the United States, compare as follows with the same month last year. At that time the proportion of Customs at New-York to the Customs at the outports, was somewhat larger for July and August, than this season. The subsequent increase at New-Orleans and other Southern ports, and also at San Francisco, has been quite considerable. During the first quarter of the last Fiscal Year, the proportion at New-York to the whole Customs Revenue was 77 ℔ cent. During the last quarter of the same year, the proportion at New-York was only 70 ℔ cent.; at which we now reckon it:

UNITED STATES REVENUES—TWO MONTHS.

	1866. July 1 to Aug. 31.	1865. July 1 to Aug. 31.
Customs	$34,740,100	$30,098,590
Internal Taxes	67,822,449	55,780,909
Total two months	$102,562,549	$85,879,499

A good portion of the Income Tax was collected in August this year—last year in September. To make good our estimate of $300,000,000 Internal Taxes of all descriptions, for the present Fiscal Year, the collections for the next ten months should reach $232,177,551, or an average of $23,217,755 per month. In the corresponding ten months last year the collections were $253,780,027, and for the entire year $309,510,936. The Customs, in Gold, at the present rate of receipts, would exceed *two hundred millions*. We have heretofore estimated for $160,000,000 from Customs and $40,000,000 from Miscellaneous sources, including sales of surplus Gold, premiums on new Funded Stocks, exchange of securities, and sales of surplus War and Navy material, Southern Railway equipment and material, Public Lands, &c. Last year the Customs were $179,376,878, and the Miscellaneous $69,159,140.

The Trade of the past week was quite active and generally satisfactory in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise; some descriptions of Foreign Dry Goods are already becoming scarce among the Importers, while others, not so seasonable, perhaps, are said to go off slowly. There is a good business doing in the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandize. Trade on the Corn Exchange is less satisfactory, for the export movement, but there is a fair amount of Cotton going forward, and large sums of United States 5.20's, so that the supply of Exchange is ahead of the immediate demand—restricted as it has been by the difficulty of effecting negotiations in Gold. The scarcity of Gold in the Gold Room, however, promises soon to be relieved, when more will no doubt be done in Exchange.

The Stock Market during the week was unusually active in the Public Funds, while on the Railways the fluctuations left the final quotations on Saturday but slightly changed from the previous Saturday. The *short* sellers directed their movement first against Reading and then against some of the Western Shares, but while this interest in the market has been largely increased, it has made less impression that was expected, owing to the more general confidence in the crops, Railway traffic and flourishing trade of the country and in the comfortable working of the Money market.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	147@148¼@145¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	112½@114@112¾
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years.102½@103¼ with div. at 99 x-d.	
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	106⅞@107¾
New-York Central	103⅛@102⅝
New-York and Erie	73⅛@72⅝
Rock Island	109⅜@108@108⅜
Michigan Southern	85⅛@83⅛@84¾
Illinois Central	123⅞@123⅝
Hudson River	119@118½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅛@85⅛@86¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅛@103⅛@104⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	36⅝@35⅛@35⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	50⅛@49@50
Cumberland	47⅛@47
Reading	115⅛@112⅛@113⅛
Northwestern Preferred	68⅛@65⅛@66⅝@67⅛
Canton Land Co	52@51⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29⅞@29⅛
Mariposa Preferred	27⅞@27⅜

There was a break Saturday of 2 ℔ cent. in the Gold Room, influenced by various financial considerations, prominent among which are the superabundance of Exchange at cheap rates and the nearly due arrivals of Gold from Europe. The California arrival of Friday also had its influence. Gold was easier borrowed late in the day, and this fact, together with the decline in price, induced some inquiry for Exchange after the day's steamers had sailed. The rate for standard 60 days on London is ⅛ ℔ cent. better, and short sight ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. better than on Friday.

The Customs demand for Gold was $609,000. The first day's payments, in Gold, for September interest on the 10-40 years' 5 ℔ cent. Loan, amounted to $241,000. About $2,500,000 altogether on this account will be paid out at New-York, and $1,800,000 at other Treasury Offices. The Customs receipts in Gold for the whole week are $3,173,830. The export of Specie, $303,912, of which $278,507 in Silver bars, received on Friday from California. The Money market of the week closed easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. on demand loans to the Brokers, and 5@6 ℔ cent. for prime short paper.

The Public funds of the United States were ½ ℔ cent. easier for foreign buyers than on Friday night. Other descriptions were fairly steady; the transactions not so heavy as on Thursday and Friday. On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was again for the most part bearish, but marked by less eagerness to multiply *short* contracts, and better orders to buy. There were no afternoon sessions of the Exchange. At 3:30 the Long Room and Street quotations were as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	95*	N. West Pref	67⅛	67⅛
U. S. 5-20s	113	112½	Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 7.30s	107¼	107⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102½	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	72⅞	72⅝	Quicksilver	49½	50
Hudson	118½	118½	W. U. Telegraph	57½	57⅛
Reading	113	113½	Mariposa Pref	27⅛	27⅛
Mich. Southern	84⅞	84¾	Canton	51⅛	51⅛
Illinois Central	123⅝	123⅝	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29⅛
Pittsburgh	86¼	86¼	American Gold	147⅛	146⅛
Missouri 6s	78¼	77	Bills on London	106	106½
Northwest	35⅞	35⅞			

* Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Irving	103
Mechanics	117	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	102	Market	112
Butchers & Drovers	125	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	105	Shoe and Leather	110¼
State of New York	107½	Continental	100½
Commerce	115	St. Nicholas	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Commonwealth	105
Ocean	101	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
American Exchange	119	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	116	Fourth National	104½
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R. Est	91	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Han & St. Jo. Ld G cnv	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st M	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	83
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880.	96	Tol. & Wab. Eon. Bds	66
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M.'77.	96	Tol. W. & West'n s. f	77½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	102	Gal. & Chi. ex	99½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	97
Harlem convMtg&S.F	97	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	100
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103¾
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	86	Cleve. & P. 2d M	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔. c. 1875	104	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76½	McGregor West. 1st M	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,502,914 89; including for Customs, $609,000; Gold Notes, $423,000. Payments, $2,345,244 52. Balance, $82,294,542 98.

The State of Alabama, which has a high record for good faith in the maintenance of its public credit in times past, has obtained advances from Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., bankers, of this city, to meet all its present engagements in anticipation of the collection of taxes.

The coupons due on the 1st inst., on bonds of the County of Leavenworth, Kansas, issued to the Missouri River Railroad, and the Union Pacific Railroad made payable at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, will be paid on presentation at the office of ISETT, KERR & Co., No. 4 Wall-street.

The Bonds of the State of Tennessee, advanced to the Railways of the State, carry a first mortgage lien upon the Roads and their equipment and all other property, equal to about $13,000 per mile, the whole original cost averaging full $30,000,000 per mile. The Roads are owned almost exclusively by local stockholders, and but few, if any of them are incumbered with second mortgages or other indebtedness. Nearly all the Companies promptly provide the State Treasury at Nashville, on the 15th of June and 15th of December each year, with their respective quotas of half-yearly interest to be paid in New-York on the 1st of July and 1st of January following. The faith of the State is pledged to the prompt payment of this interest in New-York, whether so provided or not. No default had ever occurred up to the rebellion, and none since the intervening arrearages of interest were funded, and cash payments resumed on both the old and new Bonds at its conclusion. The Railway Companies, before the war, paid 2½ ℔ cent. a year of the principal of the debt to the State. They now pay 4 ℔ cent. a year to this object, in consideration of the release of the five years' arrearages to this Sinking Fund. The original first mortgage lien upon their roads, equipment and all other property, is also increased to the extent of the arrearages of interest funded and assumed by the State. The present situation of this direct Railway Debt of the State of Tennessee, represented by the 6 ℔ cent. Bonds known to the New-York Stock Exchange, is as follows:

Original Bonds at the rate of $10,000 per mile, say on 1,400 miles	$14,006,000
Arrearages of interest funded into new bonds of same tenor	3,769,507
Advanced to Roads, not completed, and to Roads for which the State is indorser, since the war	2,193,000
Total Bonds, old and new	$19,968,507

The original indorsements of the State on Railway Bonds, at the rate of $10,000 per mile, amount to $1,857,000, and on City of Memphis Bonds $350,000, in aid of the Memphis and Little Rock Road. The State Debt, other than for Railways, amounts to $4,744,160, including all arrearages of interest funded after the war.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Express and Transportation Company, held on the 9th day of August, 1866, it was ordered that an additional call of Five Per Cent. be made on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th day of August, 1866, being an aggregate of twenty per cent. assessed upon all the stock of the Company.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Aug. 27, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Express and Transportation Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Baltimore stockholders in the National Express and Transportation Company, will meet the last call made upon our stock by the Board of Directors, and pay the same immediately.

Resolved, That we appeal to stockholders elsewhere to respond promptly to the call made upon them, and thus unite with us in emulating the example of Virginia stockholders to maintain the credit of the Company in the face of the unfair and unjust assaults made upon it by rival and hostile parties.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the stockholders present, and published in the daily papers.

ANDREW REID, Chairman.

S. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Signed by

Wm. Devries & Co.,	J. B. Heine,
Austin Dall,	Geo. A. Coleman,
Theodore Bantz,	W. H. Clabaugh,
Thomas McCormick,	W. H. Perot,
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,	Wm. Crichton & Son,
Canfield Bros. & Co.,	J. Hanson Thomas,
Leonard Passano & Sons,	Hurst & Co.,
G. F. Anderson,	Jos. C. Yates,
D. J. Foley & Bro.,	Wm. H. McCormick,
D. C. Labatt,	Joseph Fink,
Thos. J. Flack & Sons,	Numsen, Carroll & Co.,
J. Murphy & Co.,	Henry W. Jenkins & Son,
Wm. G. Weatherall,	Geo. W. Webb & Co.,

D. McIlvain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of a portion of the stockholders of this company, held at the company's office, No. 74 Broadway, Francis Skiddy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. B. Hart appointed Secretary. It was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again at this place on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

Resolved, That we, New-York stockholders in the National Express and Transportation Company will meet the last call made upon the stock by the Board of Directors and pay the same immediately.

Resolved, That we appeal to the stockholders to respond promptly to the call made upon them, and that these resolutions be signed by the stockholders present, and published in one or two of the daily papers.

Signed by

J. S. CUMMINGS,	GEO. G. HASTINGS.
W. H. WEBB,	JOHN FOLEY,
E. B. HART,	JAMES A. PATTERSON,
C. E. THORBURN,	KIRKLAND & VON SACHS.
N. K. ADAMS,	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 7,589 bbls. Flour, 501 bbls. and 800 bags Corn Meal, 8,089 bushels Wheat, 91,368 bushels Corn, 15,703 bushels Oats, 89 bushels Rye, 10,339 bushels Malt, and 583 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $8 50; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand and heavy, including Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and on the decline. Middlings, 32½c.@35c., chiefly at 32½c.@34c., ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,450 bales, against receipts of 81 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,474
Receipts since Aug. 1	28,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	437,967
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	865,257
Export clearances since Tuesday	2,459
Exports since Aug. 1	18,944
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	284,826
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	489,415

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 23c.; Lanard, 19c.; Live Oak, 14½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Hope, 28c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Hamilton, 18c.; Wandregan, 18c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Frail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $19 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 2, figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Mass, 21c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet and much depressed, to-day. Low grades have again declined slightly. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 25@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 15@$10 25, chiefly at $6 20@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$10 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25	@$7 80
Extra State	6 15	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in demand including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and unsettled to-day. Small lots only were reported sold, including Amber State at $2 65, and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 23 ℔ bushel. Corn opened heavily and lower, and closed rather more firmly. Sales since our last, 89,000 bushels at 77½c.@79c. for unsound; 79½c.@80½c., chiefly at 80c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in active demand, at firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@48c., Milwaukee at 47c.@53c., Iowa at 52c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues in limited demand, including Western at 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 25 for old, and 70c.@$1 for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@60c.; also foreign at 55c.@75c.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 2,107 Hides; sales 26,623 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 10,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 19c.@20c½., gold, usual selections; 7,000 Montevideo 17@24 lbs., 18c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 California, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 17c., gold, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Mexican, 18@24 lbs., private terms; 600 Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 800 Aspinwall, &c., 13 lbs., private terms; 1,223 Singapore Buffalo, 31 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Slaughter Ox, 65@70 lbs., 13½c@14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 233,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 253,600,) and 555 bales East India Hides, viz.: 128,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 17,500 California, 24,000 Rio Grande, 51,000 Orinoco, 1,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,500 East Indies, common, 2,000 Texas, 1,500 New-Orleans and Western, 1,000 Southern, 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Exports from New-York to Canada, 300 hides. From Boston to Canada, 290 hides, 100 sides leather.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: During the early part of the week the market for Hemlock Sole was comparatively quiet, under a limited demand from all sections, but toward the close considerable business has been done on speculation at a slight concession from last week's outside rates; a more animated inquiry has also sprung up from manufacturers. We reduce our quotations about ½c. on all but prime heavy descriptions, which, being very scarce, command full outside rates. The receipts from the tanneries have been large, footing up nearly 60,000 Sides, and the stock is somewhat increased and better assorted, being chiefly, however, middle weights. Oak Sole has ruled rather inactive throughout the week; prices, however, remain firm, with a light stock and small receipts. We quote SOLE—Oak, Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37½c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive yet steady including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand and steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87; Resin at $3 12@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 82½@$1 85 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 44c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening at higher prices, but closing heavily. Sales since our last, 6,550 bbls., in lots, at $32 81@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 87 regular; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 25 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. new Mess, including September and October, sellers' option, at $32 87@$33 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@20½c. Beef continues quiet at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in limited demand at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@38c. for Western. Cheese continues dull at 5c.@18½c. ℔ lb.; stock to-day includes 61,858 bbls. Pork and 11,296 tcs. and bbls. Beef.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℔ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18½	@18¾
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

SKINS—For Goat the market has been inactive during the week, sales being restricted by the meagre supply and firmness of holders. Sales are confined to small parcels of Mexicans, Paytas, and Curacoa on private terms. During the early part of the week the market was dull at nominal prices, but toward the close considerable business has been done at a decline of 10@15 ℔ cent. from recent rates. Quotations continue in a great measure nominal.

STEARINE—Sales 13,000 lbs. at 20c.@21½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in bond, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull, with 527 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken by steamers 350 bales Cotton at 7-11d. ℔ lb.; and 17,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ℔ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Chance for a FORTUNE.

SEND 50 CENTS AT ONCE, AND SECURE A TICKET IN THE OPENING FAIR, MANAGED BY J. R. HAWLEY & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE.

GOOD PAY, and guarantees given for performance of all advertised.

A. G. DAVIS, General Agent, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—THE CEREMONY of laying the corner stone of the German Hospital, postponed on Aug. 13, (in consequence of the weather,) will take place on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, in 77th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian pebble jewelry, mounted in fine gold. Wholesale department, No. 177 Broadway; retail, No. 407 Broadway. Price lists sent by mail. LIONEL JACOBS.

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED.—DEMOREST'S infallible watch guard, simple, secure, ornamental and convenient; price 25 and 50 cents each; sold at all the jewelry and fancy stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st. near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October. Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Class open TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 3 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHARLATAN. Characters by J. Newton Gotthold, Miss Annie Levering, Miss Hattie Thorne, Messrs. W. Davidge, James Duff, C. K. Mason, W. S. Higgins, W. A. Donaldson, W. S. Andrews, J. C. Duell, C. Burroughs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY, and LOLA MONTES; or, CATCHING A TARTAR. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, McKee, Rankin, Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Saidee Cole and Miss Bland.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Italian Opera. MARTA. Characters by Signora La Boschetti, Signora De Gibelle, Sig. Tamaro, and Herr Carl Formes. Sig. Rosa, Leader.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX YEARS AFTER; or THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROCOMBOLE; or, KNAVE OF HEARTS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA and MAID OF CROISSEY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. MONEY. EVENING, at 8, THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANLON BROTHERS. Testimonial Entertainments.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The most important news received last night by the Ocean Telegraph is the announcement of the recovery of last year's cable by the *Great Eastern*. Full particulars of this wonderful achievement will be found in another column. We learn from France that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has resigned. The Prussian Diet is discussing a bill of indemnity for King WILLIAM. The steamship *Hibernian* arrived yesterday at Farther Point. Her advices were mainly anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

WILLIAM and FREDERICK HALL, aged 11 and 7 years, sons of Mr. THOMAS HALL, were playing in their boat on Charles River, at Auburndale, Mass., on Wednesday last, when the youngest boy fell overboard. The eldest immediately shouted, "Hold your breath, FREDDIE," (having been informed by his father that the precaution would cause persons who were in danger to float to the surface,) and exerted himself to reach his brother, which he succeeded in doing, after the little fellow had risen the third time, being warned at each appearance to "hold his breath."

Mrs. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, Mass., died on Wednesday. She was the last surviving child of ROGER SHERMAN. Her age was 85. Judge HOAR, her husband, who died about five years ago, was well known as having been sent away from Charleston, S. C., some years since for attempting to defend the rights of Massachusetts sailors before the Courts of that State. Many of her relatives reside in this City.

The sculling match for $2,000 and the championship of America, between WALTER BROWN and JOSHUA WARD, will take place in Portland harbor, Sept. 18. Both contestants are in vigorous training, and BROWN is spending his spare time in making boats. He has completed one only twelve inches wide, and is going to build another an inch narrower.

PORTUS BAXTER, candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Third District, has brought a libel suit against the Burlington *Free Press*, laying his damages at $10,000. It is stated that he has also procured writs to be prepared for service on the Burlington *Times* and on Hon. DANIEL ROBERTS, both for libel.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* says that farmers residing a few miles south of that place represent the frost, on the morning of Aug. 21, so thick on the fences that they could write their names legibly in it. Not a week previously the thermometer in that region indicated a temperature of 100°, and even higher.

Providence had three fatal cases of cholera on Thursday, signed and certified to by the city physician. He judges the disease, however, not to be of the epidemic kind.

Major-Gen. EDWARD HATCH has received an appointment as Colonel in the Regular Army. He was formerly Colonel of the Second Iowa Cavalry.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Stock Market improved on the Railways on Saturday. Gold fell nearly 2 ℔ cent., and Exchange on London improved ½ ℔ cent. The Public Funds steady. Money easy.

A limited business was reported on Saturday in produce and merchandise, at depressed and irregular prices. Freights were dull, with 527 vessels of all classes in port.

FREE PRESS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—When a small New-Orleans newspaper, devoted to the advocacy of negro suffrage, stopped its issues for a few days recently, on some account or other, the *Tribune* of this City made an uproar about the matter, as showing that free speech was not permitted in New-Orleans, and of course "improved the occasion" to belabor the Southern whites in the most fearful style, and show that they were utterly unfit to be represented in Congress. The whole thing was not only ridiculous, but was based on an untruth. There are newspapers in New-Orleans devoted to the advocacy of negro suffrage, which have been published without interruption or interference ever since they came into existence. We are in receipt of them regularly, and one which came to hand last night (the New-Orleans *Advocate*) not only advocates with great violence the enfranchisement of the negro population, but with still greater violence the permanent disfranchisement of the great body of the whites. It speaks of the President's "policy of clemency" toward the South in the following stupendous style:

"Not till the Almighty shall lift the weight of eternal wrath, and rolling on their hinges the prison gates of the lost admits unrepentant fiends, fresh from the pit and dripping with its slime, to 'representation' on the virgin plains of paradise, can we claim precedent for the clemency sought to be enjoined. When Michael locks arms with the conquered Dragon, and unsinning angels are content to be equals of those that 'kept not their first estate,' then may traitors hold up their heads as equals of loyal men."

When we are in constant receipt of papers from New-Orleans, filled from beginning to end with language such as this, it is rather hard to say that the advocacy of negro suffrage is forbidden. If they would enact a law down there, by which the utterers of such rhetoric—no matter what be the subject or the purpose—should get a mild flogging for each offence, they would render a service to literature and a tribute to the late Rev. Dr. BLAIR.

Southern Loyalty at Philadelphia.

The Convention which meets to-day in Philadelphia will be large and enthusiastic, and will unquestionably exert a decided influence upon the public mind. That influence ought to be for the restoration of the Union;—but we fear it will be directly and powerfully against it. It professes to be a meeting of Southern men who adhered to the Union throughout the rebellion; and such men, one would suppose, would be doubly anxious, now that the war is ended, to see the object for which it was waged fully and promptly attained.

But these men come there for no such purpose. They come expressly and avowedly to resist it; and great pains have been taken, by Governors of Northern States, by members of Congress, and by other influential parties, to gather a vast concourse of people to greet them, and to aid them in preventing the speedy restoration of the Union, under the Constitution and in accordance with its provisions. We do not mean to say or imply that either these Southern loyalists, or their Northern allies, oppose the Union or its restoration absolutely and under all circumstances;—but they do oppose and resist its being accomplished *under the Constitution as it is*. They insist that it shall not be restored until the Constitution is changed. They hold its restoration to be a matter of secondary importance—subordinate wholly to other objects, and to be used solely for their attainment. And they hold this Convention for the purpose of inflaming the public mind against the Union and against the Constitution.

The Southern members of the Convention are to furnish the material for this crusade, and the Northern members are there to work it up. The Southern men are there to rehearse the story of their sufferings,—to depict the persecutions they have endured at the hands of Southern rebels,—to narrate every instance of riot and murder and robbery and outrage in the South, and present it as proof of the unfitness of the Southern people again to become members of a common Union. They will have many such stories to relate,—many incidents of cruelty and crime well calculated to move the sensibilities and arouse the indignation of the country. And in the heat and fervor of a political contest, when men think much more of the objects to be achieved than of the means by which they are to be sought, these stories will be brought home to every citizen and made the basis of powerful appeals against the restoration of the Union and the readmission of the Southern States.

We cannot believe this to be a worthy or a patriotic purpose. It is not what the necessities of the hour demand. It is hostile to the public peace, damaging to the national welfare, fatal to hopes of harmony and the growth of fraternal sentiments among the States and sections of our common country. It feeds and inflames the passions which caused the war just closed, and which threaten to involve us in other contests still more bloody and ten times more fatal to the cause of freedom and of Constitutional Government. We admit the sufferings these men have indured,—the sacrifices they have made,—the services they have rendered: but they are only preparing the way for still greater sufferings and rendering utterly null all they have done in behalf of the Union hitherto, by resisting its restoration now.

The men in the South who stood by the Union during the rebellion, think that the political control of the Southern States should now rest exclusively in their hands. That is the practical object of their efforts. They demand the disfranchisement of all who were in the rebellion, and the bestowment of all political power upon those who were not. The claim is not without plausibility. It seems just and fair, and if it were not utterly and hopelessly impossible, would deserve consideration. But it is impossible. The men in the Southern States who stood by the Union do not number *one* in *ten*—we believe we might say one in *twenty*—of their capable inhabitants. They have not the slightest hold upon their confidence, they cannot command acquiesance in their rule, and if installed in power can only be kept there by the bayonet. The *reason* for this state of public feeling towards them may not deserve approval,—but it is natural and not inconsistent with renewed and sincere loyalty. Every community confides in those who stand by it in its hour of trouble—no matter from what source those troubles may come; and it contemns those who, when the die is cast, neither come to their aid nor sympathize with their sorrows. And it is utterly hopeless to expect that they will choose them as the recipients of their honors on the representations of their wishes and opinions.

The Southern delegates in Philadelphia actually represent nobody in the South but themselves. They speak only their own wishes, their own claims, their own sentiments and their own ambition. They do not seek the welfare of the South,—they seek only their own elevation to supreme authority over the Southern States, and that the National Government will maintain them in it by military power. Whatever their sufferings or their merits, *can this demand be granted?* Is it not certain to lead to interminable contests, fresh wars, perpetual anarchy to be suppressed only by force, in the hands of an irresponsible and despotic Government at Washington? And is this what we fought for when we were seeking to suppress the rebellion?

Southern Union men are entitled to full and complete protection in their rights of person and property, in freedom of speech and of action, in all the Southern States; and if they fail to receive it at the hands of the local authorities, they may demand it from the National Government. But in regard to the exercise of political power, they must yield to the necessities of the case. They have no right to sacrifice the Union to their personal claims, however strong those claims may be; and the men who will urge these claims with the most pertinacity at Philadelphia, are not likely to be those whose claims are the strongest, or the best entitled to general recognition.

The Liberal Republicans—Revelations of Their Power.

At all the cities and localities which President JOHNSON has visited in this State, prominent and eminent members of the Republican Party have hastened forward not only to extend a welcome to the President, but to publicly express their adhesion to the Liberal policy of which he is the representative, and of which the Philadelphia Convention was the exponent. In view of what we have seen in this direction, from the hour the President set foot in this City on Wednesday last up to his arrival at Niagara on Saturday, any intelligent man can testify to the falseness of the assertion that the policy of the President has no supporters of consequence in the Republican ranks, or that the Republican support which he has is without political significance or value. Since the character of the Philadelphia Convention has come to be understood by the people, and since the call for the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Cleveland, who sustain the Philadelphia movement, was issued, the Destructives have been compelled to stop denouncing as "traitors" and "Copperheads" all who adhere to the policy of President JOHNSON. For, if the bulk of those who fought for the Union, and offered their lives for the Union, and secured the salvation of the Union, are to be branded as traitors to the Union—if those who were the founders of the Republican Party, who have struggled in every political campaign for the triumph of the Republican Party, who subscribe with their whole hearts to every authorized tenet of the Republican Party, are to be stigmatized as traitors to the Republican Party—where, we would ask, shall we seek for loyal Unionists and genuine Republicans? If the Union can afford to outlaw its defenders, and the Republican Party can afford to demolish the main pillars of its power, how can Unionism and Republicanism continue to exist otherwise than on their ruins?

The President's tour has been of great value in calling out the sentiments and setting before the people the position of so many eminent Republicans throughout the entire length of the Empire State, from New-York City to Niagara. It has given the Liberals a knowledge they did not possess before of the strength they have in the Republican ranks. It has shown them that it exists throughout the rural districts and in the towns as well as in the great commercial centre of the State. It has shown them where the voters are to come from who will secure the triumph of national principles and vindicate the policy whose aim is to effect the union of all the States according to the Constitution.

It will be rather too heavy a matter to excommunicate from the Republican party all the Republicans who have formally or informally declared themselves favorable to the policy of President JOHNSON during his tour through the State of New-York. They embrace rather too much of the working material, as well as the voting material of the party—too many of the elements which have given it coherence, direction and power, and which have, moreover, secured its practical success in times past in spite of the violent and narrow-minded men who joined its ranks, and who now, in violent and Radical style, declare themselves, to the exclusion of all others, to be the only genuine Simon-pure Republicans. But, if these Radicals have no power whatever of excluding from the Republican party any one who adheres to the canons of the party, as authentically set forth in its platforms, there is assuredly no necessity for their anxiety to exclude Conservatives from coöperating in their schemes of Radicalism. That the Liberal Republicans have a power in the State of New-York they know: that they will use it, intelligently and consistently, Radicalism will yet learn.

The Lost Cable.

News even more agreeably surprising than the successful laying of this year's cable comes to us to-day from Heart's Content. The lost cable of last year has been recovered from the depths where it has lain for twelve months in mid Ocean. The marvelous feat was—after several abortive attempts in the deepest water—accomplished early on Sunday (yesterday) morning. The recovery was made in latitude 51 52, and in longitude 36 03; that is about one hundred miles East by North from the point where it parted on the 2nd of August, 1865. That point was officially stated to be in latitude 51 25 and longitude 32 96. Where the grappling succeeded this year, the depth of water was six or seven hundred fathoms less than at the place where the disaster occurred. But one would have thought that even this difference in favor of the brave enterprisers would have been overbalanced by the increased difficulty of striking the line so many miles distant from its previously marked resting place. Be that as it may, the men who undertook the unparalleled enterprise knew the nature of their task, and perfectly comprehended the means by which it was to be performed. Theirs was clearly no hap-hazard undertaking, much as it may have appeared so to unskilled lookers-on. Every step in the marvelous project was carefully measured months before the *Great Eastern* set out on her gloriously successful voyage. And the forecast, the skill, the patient labor, and the courage of those engaged in the work have met a just and noble reward. Their names will be associated for all time with an enterprise as stupendous in design as it promises to be lastingly beneficial in its results.

During the present week, with a favoring fortune, the *Great Eastern* will bring her second precious freight to land in Heart's Content Bay, and then, with two lines in good working order, we shall probably receive our daily budget of news from Europe with even greater dispatch than we do now. It is also fair to anticipate that the directors of the Company will shortly be in a position to revise their tariff. It was only upon the assumption that a lower tariff would cause them to be overcrowded with customers that they pretended to justify their high scale of prices. Probably, with only one line in operation, there was some risk of overcrowding. That contingency will now be obviated, and the public will come in for a fuller supply of European news at a cheaper rate. That is one matter that will have to be promptly attended to. We do not grudge paying liberally to get late and important intelligence, but if it were contemplated to make the present tariff permanent, the charges would have to be denounced as exorbitant. A little time will see a remedy for this, and a remedy, we trust, which will be of mutual benefit to the Company and the public.

The Evening Post.

The *Post* is just and unjust to the President by turns. To-day it approves—to-morrow it condemns. This, in a degree, would not occasion remark, for when a family or a party quarrels neither side is wholly right. That the President has not erred none will pretend; but that he errs unintentionally, and under the pressure of injustice, and that he means right, we believe and insist. On the other hand, the aims and designs of Congressional leaders are deliberately and intentionally destructive, and the spirit in which they prosecute them is incendiary.

The President gave higher evidence of *his* devotion to the Union than was exhibited by his enemies, who remained secure upon their Congressional sofas while he went into the midst of rebellion and war, offering his property, his liberty and his life to his country. The war over, and Mr. JOHNSON at the head of the Government, he desired that the people should be rewarded for their patriotism and gallantry by a restoration of union and fraternity. But the Radical leaders had other objects and other interests. The rebellion ended in the destruction of Slavery. The war was over too soon. It left certain Congressional leaders where it found them. They look higher, and see no way to the Presidency but through universal negro suffrage or a divided Union. The North was not ready for such suffrage, and hence the scheme which keeps ten States out of the Union until 1870.

The particular injustice to which we refer, is in saying, as the *Post* did on Saturday:

"The loyal people of the Northern States, those who stood by the Union when it was attacked by rebels, see with a dissatisfaction and alarm which is no longer concealed, that the President whom their votes elevated to his position surrounds himself, by his own choice apparently, with men like TOM FLORENCE, GARRETT DAVIS, SAULSBURY and others who, like these, during the war never concealed their sympathies with treason."

Nothing can be more unjust than this, for nothing is further from the truth. The President is widely estranged from all such men in sentiment and sympathy. That he "surrounds himself" with them at all, and much less "from choice," is untrue. He cannot refuse to see members of Congress, and if Republicans refuse, as they have, to go there, Democrats readily take advantage of the position.

The Radical Senators conspired, at the commencement of the session, by a warfare upon the President, to drive him into the Democratic Party. Of that party, as it was organized, throughout the war, the President spoke in unequivocal language of condemnation. "Though all my former life a Democrat," he said, "the conspirators cannot drive me back to a disloyal and discredited party. The Democratic masses were true, but their Conventions, State and National, were false."

Such were the openly avowed sentiments of the President. But nothing could satisfy SUMNER, WADE, CHANDLER, STEVENS, &c., &c. They went to Washington as enemies. They immediately opened the batteries of denunciation and detraction, political and personal.

If the President had not been firm in his principles and in his sense of duty, the persecution and slanders of Radical leaders and journals would long since have driven him into the Democratic Party. Months before he had appointed even a War Democrat to office, his enemies charged that he had deserted the Union Party. Deserters themselves, they sought to fix the stigma upon a true man.

If, however, there is something to reprove, there is more to commend in the *Post*. Of the strangely constituted Convention about to meet at Philadelphia, the *Post* says:

"Will not the loyal Southern men do wisely to declare themselves firmly in favor of the immediate admission of Southern representatives? Would not such a declaration be a judicious and statesmanlike act on their part? Will it not show them able to rise above the passions of the hour, and take their stand on sound principles? Is it not well for them to remember that the Southern States are not to be governed by Provost-Marshal power, and that it will be necessary for them, if not now, yet very soon, to range themselves with one or other of the political parties in their own States, which will soon be contesting them? Is it not folly for them to fling away in advance whatever political influence they might be able to wield in a party struggle at home?

The recommendation by the Convention of the immediate admission of Southern representatives would, we are convinced, be hailed with joy by a great, indeed the best, part of the Republican Party, and it would have, we also believe, a most important effect in increasing the political influence of loyal men in the Southern States."

Upon the question which separates Congress from the President, it will be seen, the *Post* is with the latter. But in the following paragraph the *Post* renounces Radicalism from stem to stern—from head to heel:

"MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.—We hope none of our readers will omit to read attentively the statesmanlike letter of HENRY WARD BEECHER upon the question of reconstruction. It deserves to be written in letters of gold; it ought to be read by every man and woman in the country; it is an appeal to the sober common sense of the American people, which we hope will bear wholesome fruit, and will turn many from the blind and passionate to the thoughtful and reasonable consideration of the gravest question which has ever been before the American people."

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER's letter is all that the *Post* represents it. Nothing can be more clear or conclusive. It is a giant throb of patriotism. It is Moses again smiting the rock, that the waters of truth may gush forth and flow through the land. Every sentence in this statesmanlike letter is a text.

REBELS IN THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.—A list of Representatives to Congress elected from the South is paraded by the Radicals with the general allegation that they are disloyal. By a curious coincidence, it happens that some of the individuals thus stigmatized appear in published lists of delegates to the "Southern Loyalists' Convention;" so that, though not loyal enough for the Radicals in Congress, they are sufficiently loyal for the Convention which will assemble at Philadelphia to-day. This remark particularly applies to certain of the delegates whom the Alexandria junta impudently nominated in behalf of Virginia. They decline to figure among the followers of Messrs. FORNEY and HAMILTON; but the fact of their nomination by the handful of Virginia Radicals would seem to prove that they are not very desperate rebels, after all. If eligible for Philadelphia, why not for Washington?

The Congressional Canvass in Iowa.

The Union electors of Iowa are endeavoring to emancipate themselves. The despotism of Congressional leaders can only be overthrown by unseating their followers. With this view the Conservative electors of the Second District have nominated Hon. JOHN P. COOK, formerly a Whig member of Congress, as their candidate against Mr. PRICE, the present Radical member, who may with advantage to his constituents, be left at home.

We remember Mr. COOK in the Thirty-third Congress. He was an intelligent, practical and influential member, rendering good service to his immediate constituents and to his State. On his acceptance of the nomination we have this report:

Mr. COOK thanked the Convention for the confidence they had so unanimously expressed in him, and while he had, for weeks and months, positively declined the honor of a nomination for Congress, he at last yielded against his own interest and inclination, solely on the ground that so many of his old friends insisted that in the present crisis no man had the right to refuse to serve his old constituents and his country where there was so much at stake affecting the future peace and prosperity of the nation.

Mr. COOK remarked that he stood by and on his old platform—"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws,"—while a one-idea, radical party of disunionists were preaching revolution, and trampling the Constitution under their feet, with the open and avowed object of retaining party ascendency and the control of "spoils."

He was opposed to taxation without representation; and no political organization could rule this country another year, while repudiating the great cardinal principle upon which this Government was framed.

The States lately in rebellion had laid down their arms and acknowledged themselves whipped and conquered, and their attempted revolution a failure. They had so amended their organic laws as to abolish Slavery forever, and have acknowledged that they owe full and unqualified fealty to the Constitution and the laws of the Federal Government.

A Radical Congress now tells these States that they are not in the Union, and this in the face of the fact that we have carried on a war for four years to *keep* them in the Union.

When Congress was about to adjourn, it admitted the Tennessee delegation, on the ground that the State had adopted the proposed amendments to the Constitution—a delegation that was elected, it should be borne in mind, by THAD. STEVENS & CO.'S *Territory* of Tennessee, in 1865; that State having been declared by the Radicals, as among others, out of the Union.

The Mission of Archduchess Charlotte to Paris.

Many are the reports that reach us from Europe of the objects of the trip of the Archduchess to Paris, but the most interesting and detailed account reaches us through the Augsburg *Gazette* of Aug. 14. The Paris correspondent of that journal is generally well informed in matters at and about the Court of NAPOLEON, and we may well credit are statements. They show a condition of affairs in Mexico, under the joint usurpation of MAXIMILIAN and Marshall BAZAINE, betokening the utter rottenness of the attempted Imperial institution. According to this statement the Archduchess came not with one but many requests. The first is, that the withdrawal of the French troops should be postponed from November of this year to April of next, by which time Archduke MAXIMILIAN expects to have completed the organization of his own native army. This latter is to be composed of forty battalions of 1,000 men each, which, with the foreign legion, would make an effective corps of 50,000 men. It is further stated that the Archduchess represents that the withdrawal of the French now would be dangerous to the proposed Mexican monarchy less on account of their active assistance than for the bad moral effect it would have upon the Mexican people, meaning, of course, that MAXIMILIAN has not gained any hold upon their affection, and without a French army could not maintain himself, which is fully our own belief.

The second request is said to be for the immediate recall of Marshal BAZAINE, of whom the Archduchess, in the name of her husband, brings bitter complaints. It is said that since his marriage he has become very lazy and inactive, and, moreover, that he conducts himself as a French Vice-Regent of Mexico. In June last he wrote a letter to MAXIMILIAN, in which he bluntly stated: "*Je n'ai pas d'ordres a recevoir de vous*"—"I have to receive no orders from you." MAXIMILIAN was very angry at this uncivil and, as he considered it, mutinous expression, and told the French Minister, that he should at once abdicate if the Marshal would not send to the palace to have his letter returned. This was finally done; but the intercourse between MAX. and the Marshal did not improve.

The cupidity of the Marshal is also severely complained of. At his marriage MAXIMILIAN made him a present of a palace, the title to which, at BAZAINE's request, was registered in the name of Madame BAZAINE. Still the Marshal claimed from the Mexican Treasury the 60,000 francs ($12,000) previously allowed to him for rent of quarters. When told that he lived in his own house, and had no rent to pay, he replied that he lived in the house of his wife. His conduct was so violent that the Treasury officials succumbed to fear of the French Marshal and paid him, and he continues to draw this amount in regular installments. The Archduchess is said to ask for Gen. DOUAY as his successor.

The third object of her mission is in regard to the finances of the so-called Empire. According to the convention heretofore concluded, MAXIMILIAN was to pay to NAPOLEON in January, 1867, the sum of thirty millions of francs ($6,000,000) on account of previous advances, which he is utterly unable to do. The Archduchess asks an extension of two years for this payment. In regard to the "Mexican" loan, negotiated by MAXIMILIAN in France, the Archduchess proposes a change. Instead of the drawing of prizes, from accumulated interest and the stipulated payment of the loan by successive instalments, she offers the holders of this lottery loan to exchange it into long-running regular bonds, the payment of the interest on which should be fully secured. Whether this class of MAXIMILIAN's creditors in France have shown any inclination to accept the proposed change is not stated.

But, judging from the report through the cable, that the Archduchess made a very short stay at Paris, that her mission was considered unsuccessful, and that she had gone to Miramar, the family seat of her husband on the Adriatic coast, we are led to believe that she met with assent to neither of her requests. MAXIMILIAN's usurpation in Mexico may therefore be taken as rapidly approaching its end. The climate is as salubrious at Miramar as at the City of Mexico or at Chapultepec, and the surroundings and neighborhood much more agreeable for an Austrian Prince than among the present representatives of the Aztecs. The sooner he leaves Mexico to the Mexicans, the better it will be for all concerned. We remarked the other day that a chain of circumstances may arise that would induce the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to follow the advice of his Vienna Burghers and abdicate. The presence of MAX. in Vienna, upon so interesting an occasion, might then become important, and would be much more popular with the Viennese and Austrians generally than his continued residence in Mexico. We think so still, and the string of unsuccessful requests of the Archduchess at Paris confirms us in this belief, that the proposed Mexican Empire, with MAXIMILIAN for its ruler, is about to become a thing of the past.

The New-Orleans Riot.

The *Tribune* refers to the TIMES in terms which imply that it approves the action of the Mayor and Police in the New-Orleans massacre. Nothing could be more false. Nothing could be more brutal or inhuman than their massacre of persons within the Convention and in the negro procession. They acted more like savages than officers of the law, and if measures are not taken by the proper authorities to hold them to the full measure of their responsibility, the administration of justice in New-Orleans will sink into contempt. Nor does the meeting of the Convention afford any justification for the mob which assailed it or for the action of the Police in the measures taken for its suppression. One wrong never justifies another.

But we regard the meeting of the Convention as in every respect mischievous and unwarrantable, and calculated, if not designed, to arouse precisely the public passion which burst into violence, and to cause the scenes of outrage and blood, by which it was followed. One of the most horrible features of the whole affair is that men can coolly seek political ends by such devilish and reckless means, and deliberately invite mobs and massacre for the achievement of political purposes. The Convention in question was to all intents and purposes as dead as the Chicago Convention of 1864. Neither adjourned *sine die*, but that fact did not keep either alive. The Louisiana Convention was denounced while first in session by Senator SUMNER, by Gov. BOUTWELL, by Mr. STEVENS, and others of the same school, as utterly without authority—as "an abortion"—the product of illegal violence and never capable of taking any action worthy of respect. Yet it had done its work, adopted a Constitution, organized and put in motion a State Government, and dispersed. Its meeting now was purely a trick—openly and avowedly a device to force negro suffrage upon the State—confessed to be that and nothing more by its own leaders and their allies at Washington. Less than thirty of its members were present, and this reckless faction, without the least warrant of law or sanction of the people, intended to force upon the State a Constitution which should establish negro suffrage.

Now such action as this is calculated, not only in New-Orleans but everywhere else, to arouse passion, promote violence and lead to mobs and murder. We do not justify the violence, but we brand as hostile to the public peace, and fatal to hopes of harmony and a restored Union, the conduct which deliberately invites it. We see it stated that Gov. WELLS renews his call for an election to fill vacancies in it, and that a repetition of the scenes to which its former meeting gave rise is thus provided for. We do not know that its meeting can be prevented; if not, then the most efficient measures should be taken to preserve the public peace.

The President's action is unduly denounced. The imperfect and conflicting reports which reached us at first of the whole transaction, led to hasty conclusions which facts subsequently disclosed did not confirm, and prompted repeated inquiries from the President to Gen. SHERIDAN as to the actual state of affairs. His first impulse, naturally enough, was that the civil authorities must be sustained—that of the Mayor and Police as well as of the State authorities. But he took no action until more fully informed, and *then* he instructed Gen. SHERIDAN to supersede both Mayor and Police by the proclamation of martial law—and that is still continued. And it is still more flagrantly unjust to use this New-Orleans riot as an evidence that the whole Southern people are unfit to be again admitted to representation on the floor of Congress.

Words Fitly Spoken.

The remark, in another column, that every sentence in Mr. BEECHER's letter is a text, is emphatically true. And these texts ought to be improved. Journals, in their way, should preach from them—not that any one else can put these elevating truths so forcibly as Mr. BEECHER himself, but that they may be kept before and reach the whole people. How pregnant and suggestive is the following:

"OUR THEORY OF GOVERNMENT HAS NO PLACE FOR A STATE EXCEPT IN THE UNION."

If it were otherwise, we should have had no war. It was because there was no "place for States but in the Union," that we chastised, at such fearful expense, those who attempted to take them out.

Mr. BEECHER, in brief, terse, but irresistible paragraphs, answers, refutes and demolishes every argument and pretext for continued warfare and disunion. See how triumphantly he disposes of the objection that the restoration of the Union will injure the freedmen:

"The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedman as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger and caprice and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied and soothed, with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties."

The rebellion, by keeping the North united in support of the Government and Union, resulted in freedom to the slave. But although their freedom is gained, as things are going, all else is lost. While politicians are demanding negro suffrage, the negro himself is perishing. Already it is computed that during and since the war one-fourth part of those who *were* in bondage are in their graves. And the process of destruction will go on as long as the agitation is kept up, and until the race for which the Destructives affect so much regard has become practically extinct. This is their humanity!

FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS IN THE SOUTH.—One of our correspondents in the South, the other day, directed attention to the fact that many of the disturbers of Southern peace, and the most unscrupulous assailants of the restoration measures of the Administration, are occupants of Federal offices, and in receipt of pay from the Government they abuse. This is true not only of individuals employed under the Freedmen's Bureau, but of other officials, who derive their power for mischief from their connection with the Administration. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the cleaning-out process which has been commenced in the North will by and by be extended to the South, where thorough work is greatly needed. There, if anywhere, perfect harmony between the Executive and the office-holders is a necessity.

THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.—In speaking of the meeting of the National Union Committee appointed at Baltimore, in 1864, the *Tribune* says:

"Several days after this call [by the four members] was issued, Messrs. RAYMOND and SPERRY put forth a call for the *Executive* Committee of the National Committee to meet *in this City* on the day aforesaid—a manifest dodge to distract the National Committee and preclude or weaken its meeting at Philadelphia as called."

This is a flagrant perversion of fact intended to prevent a meeting of the Committee here. The call issued by the proper officers, the Chairman and Secretary, was for the whole Committee of one from each State and Territory, which is itself properly styled the Executive Committee. The *Tribune* has repeated this misstatement several times, and will very possibly accomplish its object.

MELANCHOLY.—The *Tribune* says that "the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has written a letter approving of the Cleveland Convention, *which shows that the war has taught him nothing*, while he has forgotten his own teachings." What a pity it is that Mr. BEECHER is so stupid! If he had been as docile and quick to learn as the *Tribune*, he might have been possibly as wise now as that journal was when it advocated the right of secession, urged peace "on the best attainable terms," if one more battle should fail, and proposed to pay the Slave States, rebel and loyal alike, $400,000,000 as compensation for the loss of their slaves. It is a great misfortune that Mr. BEECHER is so dull.

THE WEATHER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The genial, cool days and nights which made August this year so agreeable, has been succeeded by several days of close, muggy weather, more unhealthy, we take it, than the "heated term" of last July. The cholera, no doubt, has almost disappeared, but there are other maladies to be guarded against, especially at this season. And those who were wise enough, two months ago, to practice a rigid temperance, and to cultivate cleanliness in their dwellings and in their personal habits, have doubly good reason to sternly adhere to the same rules during the current month.

The Vermont Election.

The State election in Vermont occurs on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The officers to be elected are a Governor, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. Upon the Legislature to be elected will devolve the duty of choosing two United States Senators, in place of Messrs. SOLOMON FOOT and JACOB COLLAMER.

The candidates to be voted for are: For Governor, PAUL DILLINGHAM, Republican, and CHARLES N. DAVENPORT, Democrat.

For Members of Congress—First District—Frederick E. Woodbridge, Rep., Samuel Wells, Dem. Second District—Luke Pollard, Rep., Charles M. Chase, Dem. Third District—Portus Baxter, and Romeo H. Hoyt, Reps., and Waldo Brigham, Dem. The division in the Republican ranks in the Third District is chiefly personal. The friends of Mr. BAXTER claim that he was regularly nominated by the Convention; Mr. HOYT's friends deny this, and present his name as an independent candidate. On the first election a majority of the votes cast is necessary for a choice. Should no choice be made it is provided that a second election shall be held, at which a plurality elects.

The Nassau Bank Defalcation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports in the morning papers in regard to a defalcation of the Paying Teller of this bank being erroneous in various particulars, it is deemed proper to make a statement of the facts as they appear upon a full examination.

The deficiency in the Paying Teller's accounts is ascertained to be $61,000. The bank holds securities from which a considerable portion of the amount abstracted will be collected. The estimated actual loss to the bank is less than $50,000.

The present surplus of the bank is considerably over $200,000.

H. BLYBENBURGH, President.

Card from Mr. Gerry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the ELBRIDGE GERRY mentioned in the published list of delegates from the New-York Union League Club to the Radical Convention at Philadelphia, is not intended for the subscriber.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
No. 54 Wall-street, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire and Explosion at the Watertown Arsenal—Loss $150,000.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 2.

A fire broke out this morning in a lumber-yard connected with the United States Arsenal in Watertown, which communicated to a large brick building used for storage for saltpetre, sulphur and other gunpowder material. A tremendous explosion followed, which was felt sensibly eight or ten miles distant. The building was nearly demolished as were some wooden buildings adjoining, and many dwellings were shaken and a large quantity of window glass broken in the vicinity. The fire in the lumber-yard was got under this afternoon. Three or four persons were injured by the explosion, but none fatally. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The explosion, which was heard distinctly in Boston, led to exaggerated rumors of loss of life and property, and caused much excitement until the facts were known.

Parson Brownlow at the Methodist Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 2.

At the Union Methodist Church, this morning, Parson BROWNLOW delivered a characteristic address. The Parson is laboring under an attack of palsy. He said nothing could have induced him to attend the Convention in his present physical condition but the deep, abiding interest he felt in the cause of his country, and the fierce and terrible conflict now going on between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Federal Government. If the President shall succeed, shall conquer in his purpose, all the Southern Unionists and colored loyalists will have to leave, and seek some other abode. So far as I am concerned, I have fled from the South for the last time, and sought the shelter of the mountain gorges of Tennessee for the last time. I will sooner expire on a lamp-post under the shadow of the capitol of Tennessee.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

How the People have Received their Chief Executive—The Universal Uprising—The Distinguished Party at Niagara—Flying Visit to the Falls.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 2.

During the past week the States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Delaware, Maryland and New-Jersey have been in a jubilee of joy occasioned by the tour through those sections of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The object of the trip, as is well known, was the desire of President JOHNSON to participate in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the shaft to be erected to perpetuate the memory of the lamented DOUGLAS.

Immediately upon the reception of the invitation to be present upon this occasion the President addressed a letter to the Committee promising to make it convenient to accept. The President at first decided to go with his private secretary, and make the visit as hurriedly as possible. Subsequently the plan of the trip and time of starting were several times changed, and it was ultimately concluded and arranged that the President should leave Washington on the 28th of August, with two of his secretaries, several members of his Cabinet, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen and personal friends.

Up to this time even the President manifested and expressed the desire to make the trip a hurried one, but his Cabinet officers and others immediately associated with him thought differently and arranged that he should see his fellow-citizens at various points along the route. But they in no wise anticipated that such a series of overwhelming demonstrations of enthusiasm would be the consequence. President JOHNSON is talking with the people; he is discussing national affairs, and not politics. He is comingling with his fellow-citizens for the welfare of the whole country. For the sake of preserving the Union he rose majestically above all party considerations in 1861, and became for a while the most powerful man in the country, for which JNO. W. FORNEY designated him as the ANDREW JACKSON of the war. He remained firm during the continuance of war and has remained firm in his devotion to the Union ever since.

Possessing in the highest degree personal and political honesty, combined with the warmest and most enthusiastic attachment to the Government and Constitution of his country, he has never wavered in his purpose to reunite the country on a firm and lasting basis. He again towers above mere party considerations, and in 1866, occupies the same ground he did in 1861. The magnitude and magnificence of the ovation, an ovation such as no other American ever enjoyed, and which has been uninterrupted from the first day of the journey to the present, was absolutely unlooked for and unexpected on the part of his friends. They harbored the opinion that the efforts of Radical editors and unsuccessful office-seekers, in connection with the extravagant excesses on the part of Congress, had kindled indignation in the hearts of the American people, and that exasperated men would meet to do him insult and outrage. But the President thought otherwise, and a hundred times during the past six months he has remarked that patriotism and integrity are conspicuous, and that the American people are sufficiently enlightened to discover who are the traitors and who are those who are endangering the life and interests of the country. The President was not mistaken. The enthusiasm and grandeur of the multiplicity of ovations of which he has been made the recipient during the entire route has been most gratifying, and will give him substantial strength in carrying out what he deems to be his course of duty. Tremendous multitudes of people have turned out at every cross-road, station, village, town, and city, to proffer testimonials of respect and approbation, while at almost every stopping place cannon have boomed, church bells have been rung, national music has been discoursed, and bonfires and pyrotechnics have been burned in his honor. In many sections the enthusiasm of the people was unconfined in its bounds. The people have received him with open arms, and New-Yorkers, in particular, have almost exhausted themselves in their generous hospitalities.

Throughout the entire route the President has delivered extended speeches or brief remarks, according to the time he tarried in a place, or, I might say, he has talked familiarly with the people.

All his speeches which have appeared in my dispatches to the TIMES display the same spirit of enlightened statesmanship.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLS, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and Gens. ROUSSEAU, STEEDMAN, CUSTER, BARNES, VAN VLIET and RAWLINGS, all of whom cordially indorse the President's line of policy, have also been the recipients of marked attention all along the road.

My last dispatches gave you details of the trip as far as Auburn, and I will now describe the scenes which have transpired since.

Yesterday morning opened with a delightful shower, and the day was ushered in with a sparkling atmosphere. Long before the train started, a vast assemblage of people had gathered at the depot to bid farewell to the distinguished excursionists, and indulge in other enthusiastic performances. Amidst universal shouting, peals of church bells, and vigorous hand-shaking, the train started westward, and soon arrived at Cayuga, where another demonstration awaited the party. Cannon were fired, bells were rung, men shouted for the President, SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT. The President made a short speech from the rear of the car. At Waterloo they dashed through a crowd of enthusiastic people. At Seneca Falls a vast multitude of persons had assembled, who called loudly for the President. He stepped to the rear platform of the car, and addressed them briefly. The same scenes transpired at Geneva, where also an immense concourse of people had selected standing-room. At Clifton a demonstration of like character awaited the President and party. Loud cries were made for Mr. SEWARD, who stepped out and introduced President JOHNSON, GRANT, and FARRAGUT, who were received with great rapture.

At Canandaigua the reception was indescribably impressive. It is estimated that there were over 10,000 persons present. The Canandaigua Hotel was tastefully arrayed with the National colors, and a committee of citizens escorted the President to the handsomely decorated platform, where he was enthusiastically received.

Rochester was reached about 1 P. M., and the party was received by the military and firemen, and escorted to a hotel near the depot, where a superb collation awaited them. During the progress of the lunch the health of the President of the United States and the "Army and Navy" were drunk. After lunch, the President was conducted to the balcony of the hotel, where he made a characteristic speech. When the President had concluded his remarks, loud calls were made for SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT, and also CUSTER, ROUSSEAU and McCALLUM, who were all introduced to the crowd.

The President made a few remarks at Brockport and Albion, and also at Medina, where great crowds had assembled to greet the party. One of the largest crowds of the day assembled at Lockport to welcome the President. Cannon were fired and bells were rung, the noise of which, however, was almost drowned by the acclamations of the people. A stand had been erected, to which the President, Mr. SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, were escorted by a committee of citizens. Brief remarks were made by the President and Mr. SEWARD, the latter keeping the audience in roars of laughter.

The party arrived at Niagara Falls about 4 P. M., and were taken to the International Hotel. In a few moments a large crowd had gathered together in front of the hotel, and in response to continued calls the President stepped out upon the balcony and made a lengthy speech, on the conclusion of which Mr. SEWARD made a few remarks. He was followed by GRANT and FARRAGUT.

In the evening a grand ball was given at the International Hotel in honor of the President and his party, which attracted the *elité* of Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and the neighboring cities. A large number of beautiful ladies and brave men tripped the light fantastic to delicious music. The affair terminated at midnight with a recherché repast. Nearly all of the President's party excepting himself and Gen. PATTERSON and lady, were in attendance. Generals ROUSSEAU and CUSTER seemed to be especial friends of the fair sex, the former being the observed of all observers.

The Sabbath has passed off quietly, and the advantages offered for rest have not been treated without consideration. All of the party, except the President and Mr. SEWARD, have crossed the river and made a tour of the Canadian side. They visited the Clifton House Table Rock, Museum, and other places of interest and recreation. The President visited Goat Island, and had his carriage driven as far as the centre of the Suspension Bridge, and viewed the scene with admiration. It was expected by the guests of the Clifton House that the President would place his feet upon VICTORIA's dominions, but they were disappointed. Ex-Confederate Gen. EARLY, Ex-Confederate Minister MASON and Queen EMMA were guests at the Clifton House last week. BRECKINRIDGE left for London five weeks ago.

Representative HOGAN and other prominent gentlemen from St. Louis have arrived, and have extended an especial invitation to the President and party to visit their city. The President will give an answer to-morrow.

The President gave a reception this evening, and was visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen from both sides of the river. FARRAGUT, CUSTER and ROUSSEAU were in the parlor, surrounded by beauty and intelligence for over two hours. GRANT chose to sit outside and discuss his favorite brand. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, now of Nashville, is stopping at the International.

Secretary SEWARD and Señor ROMERO are slightly indisposed, and have taken very little exercise to-day. The President and the party are good health and good spirits. The party proceed to Buffalo at 9 o'clock to-morrow, where there will remain three hours. Thence they will go to Cleveland, where they will arrive at 8 P. M., and put up at the Kennard House.

The President received a delegation of eighteen Canadians this evening.

To the Associated Press.

THE PARTY VISIT THE FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The excursionists rode out to-day to see the Falls of Niagara. No formalities were observed, separate parties having been formed according to their preferences. The President, in company with Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, spent some time on the American side of the Falls, and afterward went as far as the Suspension Bridge, but did not cross over it. They there met Admiral FARRAGUT and several others.

THE PRESIDENT DESIRED TO EXTEND HIS JOURNEY.

Strangers are here from nearly all the States, the West being most largely represented. Some of them want the President to extend his journey further than is arranged in the programme, but as yet he has given no promises on that subject. He is suffering from hoarseness, owing to frequent and loud speaking, but in other respects is in good bodily condition.

From present indications there will be an unusually large outpouring of the people of Buffalo, for which city we will leave to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THE ACTING QUARTERMASTER.

Major JOHN O. FUREY, Acting Quartermaster, proceeded to Buffalo this evening, to provide accommodations. He has been detailed by the War Department to perform that duty, and has executed it in all the cities at which we have thus far stopped over night, in a manner entirely satisfactory. His courtesy is not less conspicuous than his efficiency.

RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen called to see the President this evening. He gave them a reception in the hotel parlor. Some of the Canadians called to pay their respects, among them five or six Roman Catholic clergymen.

REMARKABLE ABSENCE OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

It may be mentioned as an extraordinary fact, that nobody has, since the President left Washington, conversed with him on the subject of office, or asked him for place.

MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS JOINS THE PARTY.

Major-Gen. THOMAS has arrived at the Falls, and joined the Presidential party.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. WHEATLEY announces that he has deferred the reopening of his theatre until the 10th inst. The wonderful changes behind the footlights render this a necessity. Such a stage as he has built was never seen in this country before. Every board slides on grooves and can be taken up, pushed down or slid out at will. The entire stage may be taken away; traps can be introduced at any part at any time, and the great depth of the cellar below renders the sinking of entire scenes a matter of simple machinery. Very much has been written about the new piece by BARRAS, which Mr. WHEATLEY will produce next Monday, but generally in proportion to their positiveness has been the erroneousness of the statements. The "Black Crook" is not a piece whose success in Paris has been the talk of the *salons*, nor is it a piece whose previous production anywhere justified Mr. WHEATLEY in anticipating a long run and great profit here. It is simply an entirely new and original play written by Mr. BARRAS, of whom Mr. WHEATLEY has purchased the right to produce it. In it he will introduce certain startling transformations and elegant scenes with brilliant effects, purchased by Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER across the water; also the ballet troupe whose *premiere danseuse* is bewitchingly beautiful and exceedingly graceful. In consequence of the immensity of labor required for the perfection of the transformation and incantation scenes, the opening night has been adjourned from this until next Monday evening. The final scene in the third act, representing a coral grotto, introduces a new feature in scenic painting, the designs being raised and embossed on the canvas. This scene introduces the Costa ballet troupe. C. H. MORTON, E. B. HOLMES, G. C. BONIFACE, ROSE MORTON, (a London importation,) Mr. BLAISDELL, MARY WELLS, G. ATKINS, (from London,) and ANNIE KEMP, (late of London,) are in the cast of the new piece. To give our readers some idea of what it will cost to bring out this piece, we will enumerate a few items: Digging cellar and alterations in stage, $5,000; labor of fifty men, $6,400; machinery, properties, scenery, dresses, &c., purchased in London, $3,000; transportation, amounting to 110 tons, $500; properties, wardrobes, &c., purchased here, $1,000; scenery, and salaries of artists, $3,000. Besides this, there is the advance money to artists brought from Europe, transportation and salaries since they landed here, amounting to over $7,000, making a total outlay of over $25,400 before the piece is performed. The confidence evinced by Mr. WHEATLEY in this attraction would seem to guarantee to the public an entertainment as absolute as it certainly will be novel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Ice Witch" is dead and gone, and will henceforth be revived no more after the matinée of Wednesday and Saturday. The event of this evening will be the reappearance of Mr. JEFFERSON, after a long absence and a successful tour through California, Australia and Great Britain. He brings with him BOUCICAULT's new version of "Rip Van Winkle," which has had a great run in London. Mr. GROVER promises to produce the play in admirable style and with an excellent cast. The names of those who support Mr. JEFFERSON are, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Mrs. MORTIMER, Miss CARSON, J. N. STODART, FRANK LAWLER and others.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM has said a kind good-bye to his friends at Winter Garden, and to-night a new drama and a new actor appear upon the stage. The "Charlatan" is the sensational name of Mr. WATSON's new drama—a drama based upon the romantic incidents of the life of the celebrated conjurer and scientist, CAGLIOSTRO. The gentleman to whom is intrusted the title role is Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, who will be remembered as a debutant at at the Winter Garden last Spring, playing "Othello" for three nights with great success to full houses. It was no test of Mr. GOTTHOLD's powers, and he now intends to give us a taste of his quality in a new rôle. If his reputation from Drury Lane and other English theatres can be depended on, he must be successful. Mr. GOTTHOLD is a Virginian born, a New-Yorker by residence. He served his term of two years in the Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, as Captain, and then, following out a long-cherished desire, went to Europe to study for the stage. This he did under WALTER LACY, and made his debut at Drury Lane, afterward playing in the Provinces and in other London theatres. The fact that the author is well known in the City as a writer for the periodicals of the day, combined with the interest always manifested in a new actor, will tend to secure a fine audience and a pleasant reception this evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Fox Brothers have retired from the Museum, leaving the stage in charge of Mr. CORSON W. CLARKE, a veteran actor, whose *Drunkard* and other character parts entitled him in other days to the enthusiastic regard of his rural friends and admirers. To-day Mr. BARNUM introduces a new company, in which we notice the names of many old favorites, who will appear in "Money" and the "Old House on the Bridge," to-day and evening. Mr. BARNUM's curiosities in late years have so generally consisted in unpleasantly fat babies, ricketty-jointed thin men, monstrous mountains of fleshy women, and tiny titbits of dwarfic humanity, that its a pleasure to call attention to the collection of skins, horns, &c., which were accumulated by the late GORDON CUMMING, and sold at his death.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Messrs. LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH announce their opening for this evening. They have refitted and refurnished Dr. OSGOOD's old church; changed the front, and made quite a pretty little theatre out of what used to be a perfect nuisance in the way of a public building. The theatre promises to supply a need long felt in the community, and will be devoted to burlesque, light opera and vaudeville performances; and the company, numbering Messrs. BAKER, SMITH, A. H. DAVENPORT, WALL, GOMERSAL, FARLEY (the vocalist), Mesdames GOMERSAL, WALL, ALICIA MANDEVILLE (from California), BLAND, HENRY, &c., is a very strong one for the object in view. To-night the bills announce "Old Phil's Birth-day" and "Lola Montez." The efficient management of Mr. BAKER and the versatility of MARK SMITH render the success of the enterprise almost a sure thing. Mr. EICHBERG, the accomplished composer of the operas produced last season with such success, is engaged as the conductor of music. He has two or three new comic operas under way, and the indications point to success.

RISTORI.—That wonderful institution, the cable, announces the departure from Brest, to-day, of Mme. RISTORI, with her suite of forty-five. The *Corps Dramatique* which will accompany Mme. RISTORI comprises some of the most eminent artists of the Italian dramatic stage, some of whom are recognized stars in Italy, and who have been selected with the express view of affording her the most efficient and perfect support in the rendition of those dramatic works which have rendered her name and fame patent throughout Europe as the greatest of living tragediennes—most of the same artists having been engaged with her during her career in Europe. Her *repertoire* we have published. Mr. GRAU announces a subscription season of eighteen performances, to be given at the French Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BRYANT'S season has ended, and the theatre will be closed until the 17th of September to give painters, carpenters and decorators time to work in.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Mr. TAYLEURE, who has secured the Academy for a great part of the present season, announces Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL in "Little Barefoot" for Tuesday evening. On Thursday evening Miss MITCHELL will appear in the "Pearl of Savoy." Mr. TAYLEURE's company comprises many of the Winter Garden favorites, among them Miss JOHNSON, who appear by the permission of Mr. STUART. Now that the Academy is supplied with new scenery, which it is fair to assume is what was needed, and the taste for theatricals is developed to the patronizing point in Brooklyn, it is to be hoped that our managers will observe the necessity of giving only that which is good, and giving it too in a manner worthy of the third city of the Union.

CARL ANSCHUTZ IN A NEW FIELD.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ, weary of traveling with perapetetic opera troupes, has returned to the City of his adoption, and announces that he has opened a Music Institute, which he says he hopes to make a standard school of all lovers of the art. In addition to his personal attention, Mr. ANSCHUTZ provides the services of Mme. JOHANNSEN, MAX BRAUN, JOSEPH NOLL, and other well-known and popular artists.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. DRAPER's troupe will produce "Martha" this evening, at the French Theatre, on Fourteenth-street. Mme. BOSCHETTI as *Martha*, FORMES as *Plunkett*. The Director announces that the English opera season will commence on Monday, the 10th inst.

THE NEW ACADEMY.—Our readers doubtless share the general desire to know all they can hear about the new Academy, which is being slowly, but surely built. A semi-official announcement says that the superficial area will not be reduced by so much as a foot, and the number of desirable seats within the auditorium will be greater than before. The lobbies and the auditorium are to be much wider, likewise the doorways between the lobbies and the auditorium, and the aisles leading through the balcony and parquet, the box-tier and the family circle. The reduction in the height of the auditorium will be about 12 feet. The capacity of the family circle will be increased, and 300 seats added, and also that of the balcony, while the parquet is to be reduced to the extent of 120 chairs. Between the dress-circle or box-tier and the family circle, in the new design, a row of Mezzanine boxes is introduced, the approaches to which are by a couple of staircases from the lobby on the second story. These Mezzanine boxes are separated from each other, and are in the middle of the two tiers. The dimensions of the stage are to be unchanged, but the plan of the dressing appartments, green-room, property-room, etc., is greatly improved. The following dimensions are designed for the different tiers, halls and apartments: On the basement floor there is a banqueting room 108 feet long by 20 wide, and an outer hall of about the same proportions, which can, if occasion demand, be used for banqueting purposes, in connection with the other apartment. In the centre of the house is the wine-room, and, to the right and left, kitchens and pantries, more conviently arranged than in the old building. A staircase on either side leads to the first floor, about on a level with the street, and this is divided into—

1. The vestibule, 50 feet by 12.
2. The ground lobby, (about) 90 feet by 15.
3. The ticket offices and Director's rooms, at either side.
4. Two outer stairways to box tier.
5. Two inner stairways to box tier.
6. The balcony, containing 484 seats (seven rows.)
7. The parquet, containing 436 seats.
8. Six proscenium boxes, of which two measure 10 feet by 9, two 5 feet by 9, and two 11 feet by 9.
9. The stage, 46 feet by 70.
10. The orchestra, 12 feet by 40.
11. The lateral lobbies, each about 8 and 10 feet wide by 75 long.
12. Artists' rooms and green-rooms adjoining stage.

The divisions of the dress circle tier are:

1. Saloon, with dressing-rooms connected, measuring about 50 feet by 17.
2. Lobby, 54 feet by 16.
3. Three rows of double boxes, 75 in number, and accommodating from 4 to 6 persons.
4. Six proscenium boxes, accommodating 4 and 8 persons.
5. Stairways right and left leading to the single row of Mezzanine boxes, which are double, 6 feet by 5, and 23 in number. The upper tier, or family circle, is approached by a broad staircase from the Irving-place entrance, and by a spiral iron staircase near the stage door on Fourteenth-street. The aggregate seating capacity of the theatre will be about two thousand four hundred, with room for seven or eight hundred standers. The horse-shoe shape of the auditorium will be removed for the purpose of improving the view from every section. The box tier is supported by twelve 9-inch iron columns, planted behind the fifth row of balcony seats. These are the only columns within the auditorium. The proscenium boxes, three on each side, will be ornamented with carved work. The carving alone is estimated to cost $9,000. There will be three aisles of five feet in width leading through the balcony and parquette, and four additional passages through the balcony, each four feet wide. The principal doors between the lobbies and auditorium are six feet wide. The chairs in the parquet and balcony will be wider than heretofore.

Mr. Maretzek will inaugurate the Academy as soon as it can be opened, and the Directors trust that this will not be very far along in the coming Winter.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—"Six Years After," a sequel to the Ticket of Leave Man, will reintroduce Miss HERRING, the Fox brothers and other favorites at the Old Bowery to-night.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—A grand billiard tournament begins this evening at the Hippotheatron, in which many of our prominent players will engage.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The second week of the engagement of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING and Mr. E. EDDY, at the New Bowery, will doubtless be as eminently successful as the first. To-night they appear in a new sensational drama called "Rocombole; or, the Knave of Hearts," in which Mr. EDDY will sustain four characters.

THE CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—It must be gratifying to the friends of Mr. CROSBY, the owner of the Chicago Opera House, that his friends and the most prominent citizens of his State have voluntarily indorsed him and lent to his scheme the invaluable strength of their names. We are assured that the distribution will be made at the time specified, and under the supervision of the responsible men who have so generously stood by a friend in the hour of his need. Who will become the owner of the Opera House itself, who of BIERSTADT's "Yo Semite," who of this, that, or the other valuable and intrinsically desirable picture, are queries in which art clubs and connoisseurs may well take an interest. The magnitude of the enterprise, the interest felt in Mr. CROSBY's misfortunes, the signally novel and extended plan of operation, the names of the gentlemen who indorse it, and, beyond all, the notable art-worth of the pictures offered as premiums, divest the scheme of its individual character and render it rather an affair of general public interest, whose honest management and successful out-working become the peculiar concern of thousands of people the country through.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—On Saturday night Mrs. CONWAY reopened the Park Theatre, whose ample auditorium was crowded as of old. A very excellent company appeared in "Everybody's Friend," Mr. E. LAMB as *Major De Boots*.

HANLON BROTHERS.—A testimonial to the amateur gymnasts of New-York will be given this evening at Irving Hall. The HANLON brothers will appear in several of their best performances.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in to-day's paper the complaint of a "Tax Payer" regarding the extortion of fares from parties who inadvertently take a Broome-street car of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad, supposing that they have entered a car that will take them to the Astor House. Your correspondent says that he took a car in University-place, and did not discover his mistake until he got to Broome-street.

To a person getting on a car at University-place, I do not suppose it is the duty of the conductor to ask where he is going, but as your correspondent justly states, there should be a prominent sign; but I am a constant rider on the Broom-street cars, only my place of business being near that end of the route, and I seldom ride down without witnessing the imposition practiced by the conductors on those cars in a much worse style than your correspondent, "Tax Payer," complains of. Some of the conductors *take in* passengers at Prince and Spring streets, and in one instance I made the conductor refund the fare to a poor woman who got in at the corner of Wooster and Broome, and was driven to Broadway by mistake.

The drivers and conductors who practice this petty smartness know very well when persons enter so near the end of the route that they do so by mistake, as you will see the conductor immediately step up and collect the fare, and although I have seen some demand its return I have never seen them obtain it.

I will, however, do the justice to say that there are exceptions, and some of the conductors will tell persons who enter the Broome-street cars so near the end of the route, that the car only goes to Broome-street.

You were kind enough to publish a letter I wrote you some time since of one of the smart practices of this road, and immediately after its appearance in your paper it was remedied, perhaps this may have as good an effect. Respectfully yours; J. J. L.

Price of Meat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article headed as above calls to my mind the mode which existed 50 years ago, and which, I believe, continues at this time in England, and if adopted in this country would materially tend to lower the price of meat here, and at the same time insure to the farmers and producers a better and more remunerative profit. The farmers and graziers of England employ responsible persons called drovers to drive their cattle to the London market at so much per head, according to distance, and deliver them in Smithfield Market to salesmen in time for Monday's market, when they are sold to butchers at the market value; each salesman has his bank, situate in or near the market, where the purchasers pay for the stock so purchased, and no stock is delivered until the salesman is satisfied that they are paid for; so you will see that there are but few or no middle men or jobbers between the graziers and consumers to make large profits and control the markets. The drovers have convenient depots or stations in various parts of the country where they receive the cattle, and by the time they reach the market the droves sometimes amount to several hundred, belonging to different graziers, who place their own private mark upon each of them, with which mark the salesman is perfectly familiar. The plan is very simple, and I think with your assistance the graziers of this country might adopt it or something similar, thereby giving consumers a chance to procure meat at reasonable prices without the intervention of a class of men at the Bull's Head, who are getting enormously rich at the expense of a suffering people.

AN OLD ENGLISH BUTCHER.

Death of Rev. Robert Wallace.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Rev. ROBERT WALLACE, delegate from the Irish Conference to the Methodists of the United States, died here of cholera this morning, after a few hours illness, aged 54 years. He landed in New-York on the 22d ult., and arrived here on Saturday. He was to have preached at Morris Chapel to-day, but died an hour before the time for the congregation to assemble.

There were twelve deaths from cholera during the last forty-eight hours.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 2.

There were about sixty cholera deaths yesterday. An incomplete mortality report of the week ending Friday, shows 330 burials from cholera. About 450 is probably the true number of deaths for the week, which is only one-third of the interments of the preceding week.

Cholera near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Sept. 2.

Several cases of cholera occurred during the past week among the troops at Camp Grant, near this city. This disease is reported increasing in that locality. No recent cases in Richmond.

Heavy Robbery at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Mr. JOHN HOLLISTER's house was entered today by robbers, while the inmates were at church, and $23,800, mostly in Government bonds, stolen.

A Deputation from the Southern States.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Sept. 2.

It is reported at Niagara Falls to-day that a deputation from the Southern States were on their way to meet President JOHNSON to induce him to extend his trip South.

FINE ARTS.—A very excellent large plate engraving has just been published by PETERS & LEVY. It is "The Picnic, or the Fourth of July," painted by the well-known artist, LILLY M. SPENCER, and engraved on steel, in the highest order of "line and stipple," by JOHN ROGERS and JOHN HALPIN, finished by SAMUEL HOLLYER. The subject is pleasing, and its treatment, both by painter and engraver, is admirably managed, and the whole work reflects credit upon American art.

TIME TABLES.—BENEDICT's Time Tables for September, of the roads leaving this city, have been issued. They are convenient, and we believe as correct as care can make them. Some of the advertisements, however, are especially stale, as, for instance, those of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR quiet; No. 1 Spring $10 25; Amber Winter, $11 75@$12; White XX, $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT quiet. CORN—Sales 60,000 bushels at 65c.@66c., closing weak at 65c. OATS held at 37c. for No. 1 Chicago. BARLEY nominal. RYE—11,500 bushels sold at 70c. for No. 1 Chicago. TIMOTHY SEED, $4@$4 50. PORK, $34 50@$35. LARD, 21c. for City. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 14c. to New-York; to Albany, 12c. RECEIPTS—5,179 barrels Flour, Wheat 17,507 bushels, Corn 261,881 bushels, Rye 15,000 bushels, Peas 400 bushels. EXPORTS—Corn 166,690 bushels, Oats 85,830 bushels. RECEIPTS since Jan. 1—Flour 575,655 barrels, Wheat 3,415,059 bushels, Corn 18,861,042 bushels, Oats 7,464,033 bushels, Barley 206,958 bushels, Rye 560,785 bushels, Peas 50,792 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady at $1 77@$1 80 for No. 1 and $1 58@$1 61 for No. 2. CORN steady at 50c.@51c. for No. 1 and 48c.@49½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 28c.@28¼c. for No. 1 and 23½c.@24c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—6,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 260,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT $1 90 for No. 1. CORN dull. OATS quiet. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—400 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Beauty and Charm.

"The unparalleled simplicity and durability of its mechanism, and the absolute certainty of its instant and constant operation, make it invaluable to every lady. *The stitch is entirely unexceptionable, and perfectly satisfactory in all goods.* THE MACHINE IS A BEAUTY AND A CHARM." Thus writes the lady who introduced the first Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine in Chicago, seven years ago.—[*Advertisement.*]

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

"How lightly falls the foot of Time

That only treads on flowers"

Says the poet. But Time does not walk, he flies, and the sentiment should therefore run thus:

How lightly wave Time's wings mysterious
When sprinkled with NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Be sure, however, that it is PHALON'S, and not one of the counterfeits that Time is continually sending to the shades.

Cramps, Cholic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by DR. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ladies, Respect, Preserve and Develop Your Charms—Use MME. JUMEL'S Maammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauty of the chest. Depot No. 363 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

The Howe Sewing Machine, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

DIED.

BLACK.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, HENRY HUTTON BLACK, son of Margaret and the late Joseph Black, aged 12 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 237 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 2, FRANK, youngest son of Man'l G. de J. and Adelaide Bonnell, aged 6 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. A. M., and Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from No. 261 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOYLE.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 1, Mrs. MARTHA H. BOYLE, relict of the late Henry T. Boyle, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, Sept. 3, at 11½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

DODGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, HARRIET M., daughter of Col. J. P. B. Dodge, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. A. Dodge, No. 14 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

EMBURY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, LUCY EMBURY, daughter of the late Peter Embury.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 41 West 37th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GUILD.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, Mrs. SARAH C. GUILD, widow of the late Joseph Guild, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, Horace Winans and P. A. Rivarde, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M., at No. 33 East 22d-st. The remains will be removed to Buffalo for interment.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HOLT.—Suddenly, at Ingersoll C. W., on Friday, Aug. 31, DANIEL HOLT, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 144 West 24th-st.

HOUSTON.—In Mott Haven, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, CHARLES R., only son of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Houston, aged 4 months.

Funeral will be from the house in Villa-place this day, (Monday,) at 4 P. M.

INSLEE.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, HENRY E., only child of Edwin W. and the late Henrietta S. Inslee, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his grand-parents, Enos and Eliza Warren, No. 27 Jones-st.

KUMBEL.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 31, Col. WM. KUMBEL, of Brooklyn, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. James C. Wilson, and the leather-dealers of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 111 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MACOMBER.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at Richmond Valley, Staten Island, EDWARD MACOMBER, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PECK.—At Mott Haven, on Friday, Aug. 31, Mrs. SARAH ANN PECK, widow of the late Thomas C. Peck, and daughter of the late Jeremiah and Sarah Dobbs, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Youngs, corner 3d-av. and Smeemen-st., on Monday, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

ROCKWELL.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 25, MARGARET S. TRACY, wife of Charles H. Rockwell, and daughter of the late Fredk. A. Tracy.

SEE.—At Tarrytown, Sunday, Sept. 2, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM F. SEE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the North Reformed Dutch Church Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STRANAHAN.—At Manchester, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 30, Mrs. M. F. STRANAHAN, wife of J. S. T. Stranahan, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 51th year of her age. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

SANFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, JOHN SANFORD, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral to be given hereafter.

☞ Morris County, N. J., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, ADDISON, youngest son of George H. and Josephine D. Taylor.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, William Hickok, at Irvington, N. J., on Monday at 1 o'clock. Irvington cars connect at Newark, Market-st., with the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

VANDERBILT.—At Middletown, S. I., on Sunday, Sept. 2, MARY VANDERBILT, widow of Aaron Vanderbilt, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John T. H. Jones, Vanduzer-st., without further notice.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 1, STEPHEN V. C., only child of S. V. C. and Sarah J. Van Rensselaer, aged 10 months and 6 days.

Funeral Tuesday, at 12 M.

VIVERS.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 31, of consumption, RACHEL R. VIVERS, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 226 Grand-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 80.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, aged about forty-seven years, stout built, dark hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, dark whiskers, mixed with gray; dressed as follows: dark sack coat, brown vest, dark ribbed pants, Congress gaiters, blue woolen socks; found on the person the following articles: pistol, left hand, pawn-tickets, white handkerchief, marked W H. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Shot wound through the head; supposed suicide.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, the Doctor has opened now his new, spacious and comomdious Consulting Rooms at

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST.,

where he will receive and attend all sufferers from diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND CATARRH,

as well as diseases of the Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither time, expense nor labor to bring to still greater perfection his new invention,

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For the cure of all diseases of the THROAT, asthma, affections of the VOICE, BRONCHIAL and pulmonary complaints, disordered functions of the digestive organs, shortness of breath, COUGH, all distressing affections of the LIVER, weakness of the NERVES, general debility of the whole system.

DR. VON EISENBERG will continue to give that attention and assiduous care that he has hitherto done in all cases placed under his treatment, and which has gained for him the golden opinions from the public.

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THE MINING REGION

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THE PACIFIC STATES.

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to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS, and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

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Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	$125
Between same points and Salt Lake City	250
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	150
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	125
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	125
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	350

TIME:

To Denver City 5 days,
To Salt Lake 9½ days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 13 days,
To San Francisco, 16 days.

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W. S. GURNEE, Vice-President.
WM. H. FOGG,
EUGENE KELLY,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
Directors.
GEO. E. COOK, Treasurer.
GEO. K. OTIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a well matured plan, the benefits arising from increased facilities and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between all parts of the country, in an equitable and discriminating reduction of rates to liberal patrons of the telegraph; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform telegraph system, and the removal of barriers to unbroken communication—caused by and consequent upon separate and conflicting interests—while it works a permanent benefit by producing increased reliability, will enable the company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this line made after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on his or their legitimate business,) the following rebates will be paid by this Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.

On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.

On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.

On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.

On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant, and indorsed as to correctness by the Manager, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

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McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

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FOUR NEW BOOKS.

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BEING A GUIDE THROUGH MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, with MAPS of the LEADING ROUTES OF TRAVEL AND OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES. Written from notes of recent travel, by EDWARD H. HALL. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $2.

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Either of the above sent free to any address, on receipt of price.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be
READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.

CONTENTS OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Railway Time-Tables, &c., &c.

II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal routes of travel West, East, North and South. These maps of routes are indispensable to the traveler.

III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas—every important route indicated by map.

IV.—INDEX TO THE NAMES of nearly ten thousand stations, towns, villages and cities situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which are represented upon the maps of the principal routes of travel.

V.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHARLES WOOD, late Secretary and General Ticket Agent of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells, &c.

VI.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS: Greatness of the West; Ventilating and Warming Railway Cars; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway; The Cincinnati Suspension Bridge; The Wool Crop; Railway from Chicago to Council Bluffs; American Railways; What Constitutes Personal Baggage and Effects; Western Wealth; Western Sleeping Cars; Wool Growing in Texas; Important Decision in Reference to Baggage; New Application of Worn-out Rails, &c.

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Report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters at Hartford.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMBOATS
AND
STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, &C.
The subscription books of the AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
Aug. 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 37 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company on the 17th of September proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted at the last annual meeting of the Company.
C. S. SEYTON,
H. G. STEBBINS,
C. A. GRYMES,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
A. H. SIBLEY, Directors.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LILLYETT,
A. J. DUNCAN, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE APPLETON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE Company are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of nine Trustees, and to take into consideration the reduction of the capital of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 East 53d-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Columbia County Iron Mining Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Benneheff Run Petroleum Company are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d of September, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating Trustees for the coming election to serve for the ensuing year. Dated Aug. 29, 1866. Signed: S. R. HILLS, J. CROMBIE, J. H. BROWN, S. W. BOOCOCK, G. L. HAIGHT, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD Company, due Sept. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that day upon presentation at the office of this Company.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

$6,000 TO INVEST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business in New-York or vicinity, or would purchase an interest. Address S. W. STO[illegible], Box No. 155 Times Office.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112	112¼	June, 7-30	106¼	106½
Coupon, '81	112¼	112⅜	July, 7-30	106¼	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109	109¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¼	112⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¼	110	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¼	109⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
Gold	145¾	145⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30	107¼	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of the holders of more than one-half of the bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, secured by the first mortgage of the said road, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That inasmuch as the Trustees under the mortgage have advertised the road for sale at public auction, on the 20th of November next, and it is desirable that the remaining bondholders should sign the resolutions previously adopted by us, and coöperate in all matters tending to advance our interests as bondholders, and enable us to realize the amount due us, they be invited to call at the office of Hon. HENRY BUIST, No. 40 Broad-st., and attach their signatures to the said resolutions, with a statement of the amount of bonds held by them respectively.
J. REID BOYLSTON, Chairman.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year: also to elect three Inspectors of election. The transfer books will be open from the 6th to the 13th September.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 27, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annular Drill Company of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. JULIUS W. ADAMS, President.
JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

$81,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; sums to suit; New-York or Brooklyn.
JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 113 Maiden Lane.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline	......	$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent	......	50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield	......	50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins	......	25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter	......	100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers	......	40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins	......	250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw	......	25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent	......	50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark	......	250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott	......	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander	......	25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer	......	100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent	......	50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter	......	100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.	......	25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms	......	50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott	......	50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson	......	125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull	......	100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall	......	25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins	......	25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt	......	100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker	......	150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill	......	25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter	......	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug	......	125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams	......	20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston	......	75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King	......	50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King	......	50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris	......	125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse	......	5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins	......	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark	......	25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark	......	25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris	......	250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott	......	25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.	......	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of W. & C. K. Herrick & Co., will hereafter conduct the wholesale stationery and fancy goods business, foreign and domestic, at No. 75 John-st., under the firm name of W. N. DICKINSON & CO.
WM. NOBLE DICKINSON.
JAMES M. COLEMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of GRIFFIN & VANTINE, doing business at No. 290 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The partnership affairs will be settled by MARTIN L. VANTINE, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
GILBERT GRIFFIN,
MARTIN L. VANTINE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.
The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 290 Washington-st., by the subscriber, who trusts by a close application to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.
MARTIN L. VANTINE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DRAPER, HYDE & STURGES is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866. JAS. T. STURGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of DRAPER, HYDE & OWEN, for the purpose of importing and selling buttons and trimmings for clothiers and tailors.
FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866. WM. H. OWEN.

JAMES A. GREENE HAS THIS DAY RETIRED from the firm of J. W. GREENE & CO. The jewelry business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, J. W. GREENE & G. W. SMITH, at No. 170 Broadway, under the name of J. W. GREENE & SMITH, who are authorized to settle all affairs of the old firm.
J. W. GREENE,
G. W. SMITH,
JAMES A. GREENE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock.
PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS in general literature, history, arts, sciences, &c. Catalogues are ready.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 32d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in green and gold brocade, rosewood reception chairs in blue reps, rosewood ottomans, gilt frame French plate pier mirror with marble slab and brackets, oak extension dining table, table cover, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top dress bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., Administrator:
150 shares of Bank of America, $100 each.
410 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exch'e National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:
WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.
AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—On TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., viz: Rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining, library and chamber furniture, en suite; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors; velvet carpets, together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods. Catalogues at sale.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—E. ROTH WILL SELL this MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st. near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture. Pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, rich vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black-walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, AT twelve o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Balance of cargo of brig *N. Rosalia*, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."
Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.
Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 250,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
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MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock. N. B.—No person admitted without their card of membership. By order. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY meeting of the United States Veterinary Medical Association will be held in the lecture-room of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, No. 179 Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.
CHAS. BURDEN, Secretary.

A STATED MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS C. FINNELL, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. Parties who may wish to place their property in my hands, either for SALE or to LET, this Fall, will find it to their advantage to do so as early as possible. Applications to purchase and rent are already quite numerous.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent and Broker, No. 37 Pine-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, delightfully situated, having an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the house is nearly new, built in the very best manner, very convenient, 30x42 feet, with wing attached, 20x25 feet, containing 19 rooms, all in perfect order; large barn and carriage-house and other outbuildings; large garden, tastefully arranged, under good cultivation. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises, or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, 17 LOTS, WITH house, stable and dock, at the foot of 121st and 122d sts., fronting on the Harlem River. House and three lots on 123d-st., north side, near 2d-av.; house and lot on 122d-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; two houses and lots on Avenue A, east side, between 121st and 122d sts. Also, the Connecticut Hotel, at Norwalk, Conn., occupied by Capt. John Burk; terms easy. Apply to P. & W. HARDENBROOK, 123d-st., near 2d-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO HORTICULTURISTS AND FARMERS.—The celebrated Premium Tennessee Fruit and Nursery Farm of J. W. Dodge, containing 650 acres, at Crossville, county seat Cumberland County, close by contemplated junction of Cincinnati and Chattanooga and Nashville and Knoxville Railroads, and on Nashville and Knoxville post-road, (known as "Pomona,") peremptorily for sale to close estate. For particulars inquire of CLINTON RICE, Attorney, No. 2[illegible]0 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE THREE-story basement and sub-cellar house, twenty minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferry, in a first-class neighborhood; price $6,000. One first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar house, and two lots in an excellent location on a fine street, fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferry; price $12,000. Apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-class building lots in different parts of Brooklyn, convenient to ferries and railroads; splendid farm of 175 acres near White Plains; fine farm of 100 acres near New-Brunswick, and a good farm of 81 acres at Union Village, N. J. Apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM at Rahway, N. J., 85 acres, fine land, good buildings, very cheap; price $12,000. Small farm at Rahway, 25 acres, good land, fair buildings, suitable for a gardener; price $5,000. Large carriage manufacturer's establishment at Rahway in fine order; everything necessary to carry on an extensive business; it is splendid property and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, E. D.,) FOR SALE.—An entire block of ground between North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 23[illegible] feet on East River; size, 230x657 feet, with right to fill out 364 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL AND MUST be sold; that splendid first-class brown-stone front house and lot, not quite 21 feet x 50; lot 100; 4 stories and basement and cellar; it is on the main entrance to the Central Park and will be sold $5,000 below the present cost prices; this is no humbug; immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY TERMS—One three-story and basement brick, No. 20 Canton-st. between Flushing and Park avs.; rent $720, or sell $5,000; one two-story and basement brick, No. 840 Pacific-st. above Washington-av.; rent $550, or sell $4,500. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1, from 11 to 2.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 44 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY—Eighty acres under high cultivation; good house and outbuildings; half mile shore front; 17 miles from New-York; accessible by boat or or rail. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms easy.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a pretty cottage house, in perfect order, on Bergen Hill; 8 rooms and attic, hard walls and marble mantels; two lots of ground, with choice fruits. Inquire of HENRY J. CARR, No. 178 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, a gentleman's country residence, well worth the attention of buyers; will be sold cheap, the owner contemplating removing South. Address J. P., Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 6[illegible]th-st.; 4 stories brown stone; will be sold very low with immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FENTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT ENGLEWOOD—9 acres, good buildings; cheap. Choice places on Morris and Essex Railroad; lovely place at Millstone. JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIDENCE of the late I. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 5-horse engine and boilers, complete. Inquire at the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 24th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, on 33d-st., will be rented, fully furnished, to a private family, for three or five years. $4,000. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., would rent one or two elegantly furnished rooms without board to gentlemen. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family residing at No. 104 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park.

STORE TO LET—LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES for sale; also, a well-lighted room, suitable for workshop, No. 46 Hudson-st.
T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN UPPER STORY OF building corner Broadway and Cedar-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Telegraph Co. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED IS wanted by a lady of good standing; would take a house and board the owner, if the family be small; parties having houses in good locations only need apply. Address B. T. B., Box No. 217 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BROWN-STONE FRONT, unfurnished, in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $2,500; possession during September. Any one wishing a good tenant, with a family of four, may address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, by a small family; must be in good location and in fine order in every respect. Address Box No. 1,403 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, for two or three years, in West Farms, Fairmount, or Tremont, a good cottage, unfurnished. Address H. E. SMITH, West Farms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, Navesink, N. J. This popular and convenient seaside resort will remain open till October, at reduced prices. Address Proprietor, JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT OF A kitchen article that every family will have; the article sells cheap; will pay $15,000 per annum on investment of $3,000; will sell half interest or State and county rights cheap; this is a rare chance to make money; it is no humbug. Call and see samples at No. 158 Broadway, second floor, front room.

$2,000—RARE CHANCE; PARTNER wanted as Treasurer for the most extraordinary money making exhibition in America; draws crowded houses; association first-class. Inquire at No. 237 Hudson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board and immunity from cholera, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A GENtleman with an invalid wife, two children, and a nurse, with board for wife and children and nurse. A private family preferred. Address G. R. H., care of Hegeman & Co., Everett House.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family; 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Address X. W., Station F.

PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR—Also, second floor back parlor and extension, furnished, with board; private family. No. 63 West 11th-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., offers superior accommodations for families for the Winter, within three minutes of the ferries, and thirty minutes of Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN 32D-ST. will let a second floor elegantly furnished, with board; none need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. Address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS.—AT NO. 6 4TH-AV., ROOMS TO LET, single or in suite, with meals in your room, or for lodgers.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, No. 12[illegible] West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References required.

A SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOMS, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 143 East 9th-st., by MRS. S. E. ANDREWS, of New-Orleans.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

ON THE SEASHORE, IN A PRIVATE family, handsome rooms, with superior table. Apply to L. KERSTEN, at Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can run Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can cut and fit children's dresses, and give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on, or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO FIRST-class and competent servants, to do the work of a family; the chambermaid (Protestant) has five years' City reference from same lady. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; can be highly recommended; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a woman who understands every branch of the department—boning, larding, French dishes, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; honest, sober, faithful and obliging; eight years in her last place. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; lived four years in England. Address M. M., No. 332 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman; she is a first-class seamstress and nurse; good City reference; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a small family; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 1[illegible]1 West 27th-st.

WET NURSES—WITH GOOD REFERENCE, can be obtained daily, until 2 P. M., at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without incumbrances, as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly—the care of green-house and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses. The woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of references. Address N. B., box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, HENRY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to either City or country; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 362 Broadway, in the harness store, for 3 days, or address J. C., Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, well used to the care of a gentleman's place, with five years' reference; is willing to make himself useful, and work for moderate wages. Call on or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office 9.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN JUST ARRIVED a situation in a mercantile house as book-keeper or general clerk, where by strict attention to his duties and good conduct, he may gain a position. No objection to go South. Address A., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Swiss, with good references, who understands the management of horses, vegetable gardening, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; is a first-class groom and a thorough City driver; can give satisfactory City reference. Call at or address A. J., Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR first-class waiter in a private family by a waiter who thoroughly understands his business; has good references to that effect. Address WAITER, drug-store, corner 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman, and willing to make himself useful on a farm; the woman is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at VALENTINE'S, No. 288 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom (a Frenchman) in a private family; best of City references given. Address J. R., No. 50 West 10th-st., private stable, opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LANDSCAPE gardener. The best of references given as to ability by addressing
T. S., No. 133 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman; understands his business; can be well recommended. Call at No. 948 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in any first-class house, by an active man who can be highly recommended; is of long experience and can suit any one. Address HEAD WAITER, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands the care of horses, and is not afraid of work; can furnish first-class reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 18, A SITUATION AS assistant book-keeper, or a grocery, dry goods or bar tender; can give the best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman lady as governess or lady's companion; speaks French and English. Inquire at No. 494 6th-av.

A COMPETENT GARDENER AND coachman is open for an engagement; understands fruit, vegetables and flowers, and also the care of horses; good reference given, and moderate wages expected. Call or address EDMUND, No. 81 Nassau-st., at Office 9.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, can fold, indorse and file away papers neatly, can find employment in an office in this City by addressing, in her own handwriting, Box No. 4,331 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av., near 25th-st., a number of first-class and other servants, of all nations, in families returning to the City, and other excellent situations ready.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER a sober, well-recommended single man. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M. WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the cloth business, who can influence a short-time trade. Address D., Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A lad about 17 years old. Address B, Box No. 4,331 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; $8 per month. No. 334 2d-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 311 4TH-AV., ARE wanted a number of first-class servants for places now vacant, viz.: cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, &c.

FARM HANDS WANTED—ONE MAN TO take charge of farm, and two used to blasting and drilling rocks and general farm labor. Apply at No. 113 South-st. at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

6 MEN WANTED THIS DAY FOR farm work; also for brickyards; wages $15 to $26 per month and found. Apply at Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—ONE STOUT AND WILLING, who lives with his parents. Apply this morning to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

A large lot bought at the late AUCTION SALE at less than MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, REGULAR MAKES of COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE AND SUPERFINE, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BLANKETS, IN CRADLE, CRIB, BERTH, [illegible] 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 sizes.
Also, a large lot of large size BROWN AND GRAY BLANKETS, $3 50 per pair and upwards,
comprising one of the best assortments to be found in the City, many of which are offered by the case or at retail at less than JOBBERS' PRICES.

LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES,
OR MATERIALS BY THE YARD.

QUILTS,

MATTRESSES,

PATENT MOSQUITO NETS FOR BED.

GOVERNMENT GOODS,

Such as SPREADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, HAIR-PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, to which we desire to call the attention of housekeepers, buyers for hotels and public institutions.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On TUESDAY, SEPT. 4,
We will exhibit our FALL IMPORTATION
of FRENCH CORSETS
and
FRENCH BALMORAL
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN and NEW SHAPE SKELETON SKIRTS,
MISSES CORSETS and SKIRTS in EVERY SIZE.
We have also just received four cases of CHILDREN'S WAISTS, of a new and improved make.
CORSETS and SKIRTS made to order.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Of CROSSLEY'S and other well-known makes,
At $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
FURNITURE COVERING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FAMILY LINENS AND SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND DAMASK NAPKINS
made up to order.
Also,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT MOWBRAY'S, NO. 269 GRAND-ST.,
JUST OPENED, A GENERAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A handsome stock of RICH SILKS from $1 50 to $5.
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS NOW READY.
STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, Sept. 3,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS.
ALSO IN
BASQUES, CLOAKS AND SACKS,
some of all Silk Plush and Embroidered in Perle, received by last steamers. Broadway and 10th-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
"Now is the best time to buy."
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS..........only $3 50 per pair
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS..........only 5 00 per pair
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS..........only 6 00 per pair
HEAVY ALL-WOOL WHITNEY BLANKETS, extra size..........at 7 00 per pair
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKETS..........at 8 50 per pair
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
We are now opening a splendid stock of
NEW BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS AND POPLINS,
NEW CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 6TH-AV., near 22th-st., will open on Monday new carpets, dress goods, such as poplins, velours, Victoria plaids, empress cloths, reps, merinos, alpacas, &c., in new and beautiful shades. Domestics and housekeeping goods at low prices. Also, English and American tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpetings, from auction.

MME. DEMOREST'S READY DRESS LOOPERS—A very ornamental, convenient, and efficient method for raising the dress in elegant festoons. Price 50c. and 75c. per set. Sold at all the trimming-stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, Sept. 3, of the Fall and Winter fashions, with a large and elegant display of new and recherche designs for ladies' and children's dresses, including beautiful cloaks, waists, sleeves, basques, &c. Novelties for children in great variety on Monday, Sept. 3, in all the branches. No. 473 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW PATENT ready dress loopers, the most convenient and efficient method for raising the dress in graceful festoons. Price 50 cents per set. Sold everywhere or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.
Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified. MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector,
Seventh District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 25th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—A new and very superior French Theodolite, with compass, tripod, &c., complete, adapted to universal use. For sale at No. 188 Fulton-st. A. MUNROE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are needed. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 25c., 50c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 5th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES MAY RELY ON DR. POWERS' FRENCH FLUID—And on nothing else. Removes obstruction, from whatever cause. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses for sale; well matched, good travelers, 15 hands high, just in from the country; will be sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at Nos. 96 and 98 Hudson-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.........Prowse......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA......Thomson....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
ALEPPO.......................................Sept. 5
HECLA...Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..............................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..................................$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.
The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.
Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.
Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, R. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY......Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY......Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY......Sept. 15
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Sept. 19
ETNA...........................SATURDAY......Sept. 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........	$90	Steerage..................	$30
First Cabin to London....	95	Steerage to London........	34
First Cabin to Paris.....	105	Steerage to Paris.........	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
HIBERNIA.........................SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA........................SATURDAY, Sept. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
TAMPICO..............................SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE.............................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
COLUMBIA, GEO. R. SLOCUM, Commander, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, CARPENTER Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship RAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia..............	$27 00	West Point..............	$38 00
Augusta...............	27 00	Montgomery..............	41 00
Atlanta...............	34 00	Mobile..................	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia..............	$27 00	West Point..............	$38 00
Augusta...............	27 00	Montgomery..............	41 00
Atlanta...............	34 00	Mobile..................	51 95

and New-Orleans $55.
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—PASSAGE $25.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..................Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta......	$27	Eufaula........	$35	Montgomery.	$41 00
Macon........	31	Albany.........	$35	Mobile......	51 95
Columbus.....	35	Atlanta........	34	New-Orleans.	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 8.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32, 5:20 and 6:20 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:32, and 6:20 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.
Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. —Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.
A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 23 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZHENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY. JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 79 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at bookstores or at the Institute.

REV. F. J. LUNDY, D. C. L., OXFORD, late Professor of Classical Literature in the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City, receives a few private pupils. First-class City references. Inquire at No. 175 Bleecker-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

No. 609 Broadway, (established in 1835.)
Open day and evening for practical instruction in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,
as used in the best New-York houses. Gentlemen entering this week secure private desks without extra charge.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemen's Department No. 367 West 23d-st.; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. A preparatory class for small children, from 5 to 7 years of age, will be added to the already existing six classes in each department. A complete course of gymnastics, including dancing, will be taught, under the special direction of Mrs. LIDDY PLODTERLL. Circulars may be had at the Institute. The principals will receive applications for day as well as boarding pupils from Monday, Sept. 3.
H. GERCKE, ROSALIE F. HEUMANN.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennon, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Jas. M. Bates, No. 1.3 Broadway, or address Principal.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE (connected with the Mercantile Library) Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, is now open to the public for thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Business Routine.
This College offers peculiar advantages not obtainable elsewhere.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKien, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

APPLICANTS FOR BOOK-KEEPING and penmanship at the low rates of the Summer term, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be received until Tuesday, 4th, at 10 o'clock P. M. Full prices resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S COMmercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Affairs. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the school.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT, near Yonkers, N. Y., conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR OR SECRETARY.—A young Englishman, recently arrived, Captain of a large English public school, desires a situation as above; first-rate classical and French scholar; willing to undertake mathematics and English; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. DOUGLAS GORDON, Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

A GERMAN SCHOLAR, WELL ACquainted with the English language, desires to give instruction in History, Classics, Latin, Greek or Hebrew. Has competent testimonials, especially of his thoroughly understanding the Hebrew language. Would prefer to prepare students for colleges or seminaries. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French, Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD CONsiderable experience in teaching, desires a situation as instructor of French and music, or as a companion for some lady; references exchanged. Address Miss B., Box No. 46, Williston, Vt.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE English branches, mathematics and book-keeping, every forenoon, in a private school. Inquire at No. 86 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS OR FAMilies desired; can teach lower branches, Latin, French, mathematics; good reference. Address or call upon Mrs. WATERS, No. 142 West 53d-st.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 263 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1866.
with an entirely
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY,
wholly unsurpassed in point of
BRILLIANT VERSATILITY OF TALENT AND GENERAL PROFESSIONAL GENIUS.
NEW NAMES. NEW FACES.
The following artists compose the Corps Dramatique:
Mr. C. W. CLARKE.......................Stage Manager
Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. G. MITCHEEL, Mr. G. BROOKES, Mr. H. G. CLARKE, Mr. H. D. GUION, Mr. J. FOLWELL, Mr. J. W. NORRIS, Mr. R. WHITE, Mr. W. DALY, Mr. T. ATKINS, Mr. J. COLSON, Mr. C. WESLEY, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. R. G. FRANCE, Mrs. G. BROOKS, Miss ADELE CLARKE, Mrs. MASSON, Miss FENTON, Miss LIVINGSTON, Mrs. NEWMAN, Miss ATKINS, Miss WALKER, Mrs. BAILY, Miss CONWAY, including a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. G. HEILGE, Scenic Artist; W. DEMILT, Machinist; R. S. WALKER, Costumer; R. H. CUTLER, Properties; Prof. KRAKAEUR, Leader of Orchestra.
A great variety of new and original
DOMESTIC DRAMAS, SPECTACLES, COMEDIES, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.,
will be presented, in rapid succession, during the season, in the FINISHED and ATTRACTIVE style characteristic of the ENTERPRISE and ABILITY of the MANAGEMENT.

THE OPENING DAY
will be signalized by the performance of
BRILLIANT COMEDY AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2, Bulwer's celebrated comedy of
MONEY.
Characters by the full talented company.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the deeply interesting drama of
THERESE,
OR,
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
the great sensational drama, in three acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
This great drama will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, MECHANISM, and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
Previous to the drama,
ANOTHER NEW FEATURE!
Miss FANNY TURNER, the charming Female Drummer, who will appear with
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure.......................................Manager.
OPENING NIGHT—TUESDAY, Sept. 4.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as LITTLE BAREFOOT,
in her charming
COMPANION PIECE TO FANCHON,
SUPPORTED BY A SPLENDID COMPANY.
THURSDAY—(Last Night)—PEARL OF SAVOY.
Box office now open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway, near 8th-st.
Managers..................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
This elegant establishment, thoroughly renovated, &c., will open
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 3,
with a carefully selected company of artists, embracing some of the best talent in the country, to wit:
MESSRS. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER,
MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT, McKEE RANKIN,
from the Boston theatres.
MR. F. PERCY, from the California theatres.
MESSRS. G. METKIFF, M. FARLEY, principal tenors
MESSRS. HUMPHREY BLAND, ... VERNON London theatres.
MRS. W. GOMERSAL, Principal Vocalist, Burlesque Actress, &c., from the London theatres.
MRS. H. H. WALL, from Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.
Mrs. WILKINS, Miss SAIDEE COLE, Mrs. H. BLAND, Messrs. JOLADO, LEWIS, CAVE, HENRY, and others.
The performance will commence with a comic drama never acted in New-York before, entitled:
OLD PHIL'S BIRTH-DAY.
To conclude with the capital extravaganza called
LOLA MONTES,
OR CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.
Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Seats, $1 50.
Private Boxes, $10.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Second week and decided success! Dick Sands and Tim Hayes, in Champion Challenge Clog Trial Dance! W. S. and J. H. Budworth and the entire company in the new Programme! Matinee every Saturday! Admission 50, 75 and 35 cents. Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

ITALIAN OPERA—MARTHA.—HERR CARL FORMES, the world-renowned basso, will sustain the role of Plunket (composed expressly for him by the author) at the French Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Sept. 3,	10	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 3,	1½	P. M.
Tuesday,	4, 11½	A. M.	Tuesday,	4, 3	P. M.
Wednesday,	5, 12½	P. M.	Wednesday,	5, 4	P. M.
Thursday,	6, 1	P. M.	Thursday,	6, 4½	P. M.
Friday,	7, 3	P. M.	Friday,	7, 6½	A. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼ and 3½; Dey-st., at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾; Morris-st., (Pier 1) at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...............................W. Stuart
Stage Manager.....................................J. G. Hanley
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.
Engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
when will be presented a new play, by an American author, in a prologue and three acts, entitled
THE CHARLATAN,
founded upon the life of Cagliostro, the most remarkable adventurer of modern times. The character of
CAGLIOSTRO BY MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
supported by the full strength of the company, comprising
OLD FAVORITES AS WELL AS NEW NAMES.
New Scenery by..................H. Hilliard and Assistants
New Incidental Music by.......................Robert Stoepel
New Costumes by.........Mons. Toledo and Mrs. Bohanon
New Properties by.................J. Kehoe and Assistants
New Machinery by..........Arthur Wright and Assistants
Calcium Lights, &c., by...........................M. V. Caffrey
CAGLIOSTRO THE CHARLATAN..
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD
MARCHIONESS DE MONTELIEN (first appearance)..
Miss ANNIE LEVERING
ANNETTA (first appearance)...Miss HATTIE THORNE
MARQUIS DE MONTELIEN (first appearance)..
Mr. W. DAVIDGE
ARTHUR CLEVELAND (first appearance)..
Mr. JAMES DUFF
CARDINAL JOMELLI (first appearance)..
Mr. C. K. MASON
MARONCELLI (first appearance)..Mr. W. S. HIGGINS
Marquis de Fronzac..................Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Count D'Ostalis.......................Mr. W. S. Andrews
Bazon......................................Mr. J. C. Duell
La Clos.....................................Mr. C. Burroughs
Dupont.....................................Mr. N. Decker
Marquis De Launay.....................Mr. G. H. Maxwell
SYNOPSIS OF THE CHARLATAN.
PROLOGUE.—Grand saloon in the palace of the Cardinal D'Joimelli. The ambassador monk and the mysterious picture. The messenger to the convent. The report. The mystery unmystified. The Ambassador dismissed in disgrace. "Not a drop of wine?" "Starvation and the lash!" Appointment to the benefice of Perugia. The Cardinal always right.
ACT FIRST.—SCENE 1st—The supper at the Hotel D'Fronzac. Song, "Happy Wine!" by J. N. Gotthold. The Marchioness demands sensation. Cagliostro recommended. The delicate wager. "A thousand louis that she is the handsomest woman in France!" A month to decide in. SCENE 2d—Exterior of the gunsmith's shop in the Rue St. Honore. A noble of France, and a lady of rank. Fifty Louis for a message. SCENE 3d—The study of Cagliostro. The mask of the Charlatan. The elixir of life. The visitors. Sensation demanded. The recognition by the Charlatan. "She shall be amused." The Magic Mirror. Once more the mysterious picture. "Who are you, and what are you?" The memory of a score of years. I will purchase your secrecy. "Madam, I am a charlatan, not a villain!" "Where is my child?" "I have sought her in vain." "Find my child, and ask any boon."
ACT SECOND.—SCENE 1st—Night on the Point Neuf. The double suicide. The discovery and rescue. SCENE 2d—Exterior of the gunsmith's shop. Another visit to Cagliostro. "My master never permits me to take less than five louis." SCENE 3d—The private closet of Cagliostro. D'Fronzac demands aid. The revelation. Give her some love philtre. Pretend to be her father. "My Lord Duke, I thank you for the hint; I will pretend to be her father." Once more, the Magic Mirror. The death prophecy. "Stand back, and behold the punishment the people give to their oppressors!" SCENE 3d—The home of Annetta. Suspicion of wavering love. SCENE 4th—The sleeping child. The father. "Fly, for your mother's sake!" SCENE 5th—The lobby of the ball-room. SCENE 6th—The grand bal masque. The appointment under the centre chandelier. The hour of twelve. The scarlet demon. "What news from below, Monsieur Beelzebub?" The signal. "Who bears the cross meekly shall wear the crown." "You must fly from France!" The discovery. Too late, the house is surrounded. The lettre d'cachet, and the defence. Arrest of the Marchioness D'Montelien and Annette. To the Bastile!
ACT THIRD.—SCENE 1st—The underground printing-office in the Rue Lesdiguerres. Song, "Slaves of the Pen." The revolutionary bulletins. The twelve conspirators. Some paid in cash, some in promises, and some for the love of fighting and mischief. The time has arrived. Ho, for the Bastile! SCENE 2d—CHAMBER in the Bastile. The Duke de Fronzac and Annetta. Rather death than dishonor. The mob without. They howl like hyenas. SCENE 3d—In front of the BASTILE. The attack. The parley. Fall of the Bastile. The terrible mistake. The death of De Fronzac. The head upon a pike. D'Ostalis and D'Montelien. Serves them right for wearing clean silk stockings. Look up, Erminia! "Too late for love, too late for life!" The vow of the charlatan. The sorcerer shall destroy his charms, the juggler break his instruments. *Finale.*
Doors open at 7½—Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......................................Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
First night of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
appearing in Dion Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
FOUNDED ON
WASHINGTON IRVING'S BEAUTIFUL STORY.
With entirely new and elaborate scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
RIP VAN WINKLE......Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
The cast embraces the first presentation of Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kate Newton.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES—Except on and after Sept. 3, the very comfortable family circle seats will be fifty cents.
Seats can be secured daily for Mr. JEFFERSON'S nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Box Office.
NOTE.—THE ICE WITCH MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 5 and 8, for the enjoyment of families and those unable to attend the evening performances.
ICE WITCH MATINEES, Sept. 5 and 8.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance commences at 2 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor...........................Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Second week of the successful engagement of
Mr. E. EDDY
and
HENRIETTA IRVING,
who will appear in a new sensational drama, in 3 acts, and a
PROLOGUE
entitled
ROCOMBOLE,
OR
KNAVES OF HEARTS.
Mr. EDDY AND HENRIETTA IRVING
in
FOUR GREAT CHARACTERS.
Rocombole, }
Joseph Toppart, }........................Mr. E. EDDY
Baccarat, }
Mme. Charmet, }.................HENRIETTA IRVING
The farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
and the
MAID OF CROISSEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of HENRIETTA IRVING.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.....................G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING,
G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX,
Wm. Marden, Mr. and Mrs. Rynar, Linyard, Miss E. Reynolds.
SIX YEARS AFTER;
Or, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE.
A new drama. First time in this country.
THREE GREEN MEN.
A brilliant company in the above pieces.

FRENCH THEATRE.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
HENRY DRAPER.................................DIRECTOR.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTA, by the following distinguished artists:
LA BOSCHETTI as MARTA;
Signora DE GIBELLE as NANCY;
Sig. TAMARO as LIONELLO;
Herr CARL FORMES as PLUNKETT.
Sig. ROSA..Leader.
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10. Seats reserved without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schermer's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

RISTORI.
DIRECTOR...J. GRAU.
SPECIAL TELEGRAM
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE
TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
DEPARTURE OF MADAME RISTORI,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE.
BREST, France, Sept. 1, 1866.
(Received in New-York at 4 P. M. same day.)
The Transatlantic Company's steamship *Pereire* sailed to-day for New-York. Among her passengers are Mme. Adelaide Ristori, the great tragedienne, and a theatrical company of forty-five persons.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. Hotel.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS. First week of Dick Sands and Tim Hays in their Champion Challenge Clog Trial Dance. W. S. and J. H. Budworth and the entire company in the new programme.
Admission—Orchestra chairs, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 35 cents. Box-office open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock,
THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME:
1. March—"Wiener Jubel".............................Fahrbach
2. Overture—"The Mulatto"...................................Balfe
3. Waltz—"The Troubadours"...............................Lanner
4. Finale—"Der Wildschuetz"...............................Lortzing
5. Introduction—"Templar and Jewess".........Marschner
6. Lied—"Adelaide"..Beethoven
7. Waltz—"Deutsche Lust"....................................Strauss
8. Grand Selection—"William Tell".......................Rossini
9. Overture—"Le Roi d'Yvetot".................................Adam
10. Polka—"Bauern"..Strauss
11. Selection—"Sicilian Vespers"..............................Verdi
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT

OF THE
STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS,
COMMENCES AT THE
HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite Irving-place,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock,
and will continue AFTERNOON and EVENING until decided.
At each *seance* there will be extra games and fancy shot exhibitions by the leading players of America.
Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies to reserved seats, $5 each.
Single admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the box-office, hotels and billiard halls.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

TENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIA CLUB
Will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1866.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had from members, and at the gate on the day of the games.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF Music, No. 244 East 13th-st., reopens Sept. 3. George F. Bristow, Musical Director. Professors—Messrs. Bristow, Hoffman, Boetger, Wolf, Szegethy, Weingarten, Camps, Richter, F. Eben, Tissington; Mesdames E. Loder and Wm. Vincent Wallace. Terms $10. The Conservatory instruction books free to pupils. The second annual Concert will be given in September.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future, at No. 42 Stanton-street, first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

How the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention are Viewed in Georgia—Unanimous Approval of the Principles of the Platform and Address—The Drouth and the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION POINT, GREENE COUNTY, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

I find that the more the people think over and discuss the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention the more they are satisfied with the result, and the more hopeful are they that the Conservatives of the North will achieve a signal victory over the Radicals at the Fall elections. At first, when the telegraphic synopsis of the resolutions, platform and address was all that was known, there was felt and expressed, as I have remarked in a former letter, considerable disappointment that the Convention omitted to notice certain things which the Southern people very earnestly desire as essential to perfect union and harmony. But a full knowledge of the proceedings, a better comprehension of the true spirit of conciliation which marked everything that was said and done, and the reflection that it is at the North the fight must be fought and won, have satisfied all except the professional grumblers that the Convention has been a great success, and that the hope may now be confidently entertained of speedy emancipation from Radical thraldom and oppression.

COURT WEEK.

During the past week I visited two of the country towns in Northern Georgia, when the Superior Court was in session. In "Court week" the people of all classes congregate at the town, and the best opportunity is afforded of obtaining an accurate opinion of public sentiment. As may be supposed the Convention was the principal topic of conversation, and when actions and indictments were disposed of the resolutions and the address were always in order, and were fully and freely discussed. Judge and jurors, lawyers and clients, the busy and the idle politicians of every stripe, made their comments, and although some would have wished certain passages omitted, and others would have had certain clauses inserted, all agreed that on the whole the address was acceptable, and *should be heartily supported by every Southern man*. They regard the address as the expression of Northern conservative sentiment in relation to the momentous issues which the Northern people have to decide either for good or for evil, and its utterances are so just, conciliatory, and truthful on all the main questions, they are disposed to pass over its expressions on other subjects which refer to the past, and on which Northern and Southern men can differ widely and yet coöperate cordially on all that relates to the future. Indeed, had the Convention been composed exclusively of Northern delegates, no exception would have been taken to one line in any of the proceedings at Philadelphia. They would have received unqualified approbation and have caused unmixed gratification. This gratification is only allayed by the reflection that Southern delegates were present and compelled to accept in silence the allusions to rebels and "insurgents," and other kindred language which are natural in Northern men speaking from their stand point, but which are actually galling to the South, and in which Southern representatives could not have honestly concurred, although they gave no expression to their dissent. I give this as an instance of the temper in which the proceedings have been received, to show that while on certain Points affecting the sensibilities and pride of the people, and which are naturally keener from the fact that they have been defeated, on all the main questions, there is an unanimous concurrence of opinion between the Conservative Union men of the North and the Conservative Union men of the South. I want the North to understand this thoroughly, so that the position of the Southern people may not be misapprehended or misrepresented.

WHAT THE SOUTH REGRET.

The South may regret that her delegates were called on to assent to the exclusion of VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD; to plead guilty indirectly to the charge of treason, to accept the denunciation of some of their most prominent fellow-citizens as "conscious rebels" as excluded from the forgiveness extended to the masses, and to observe total silence in reference to the continued imprisonment of Mr. DAVIS. It is due to candor to state that on these subjects regret is very generally felt. But had the Convention been exclusively Northern, no Southern man would have uttered a syllable of complaint that it was deemed politic to refuse political association with Mr. VALANDIGHAM or Mr. WOOD; that the mass of the Southern people were spoken of as insurgents and rebels, that greater blame was attached to the principal leaders than to the mass of the Southern people, or that no allusion was made to the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is natural that Northern men should think and act and talk thus; it is equally natural that Southern men should think and act and talk differently. The North will readily recognize this, and not expect that it should be otherwise. Certain ill-advised and rather cantancarous newspaper editors at the South are exaggerating this natural difference of feeling into active discontent and opposition, and I notice it only that the Northern people may not be misled or judge erroneously. As the action of the Conservatives of the North, the proceedings of the Convention met the cordial approval of the Southern people. With those Conservatives the South will coöperate earnestly and sincerely in reëstablishing the Government on its original constitutional basis, and to all the principles set forth in the address and resolutions, the North may be assured that the South will give a united and unreserved support. Southern men may and do pray earnestly that Mr. DAVIS may be speedily tried or released from prison; but they are perfectly sincere in their loyalty to the Government of the United States. They may fervently desire to see *all* their fellow-citizens included in an Executive amnesty for the past, but they yield an unqualified submission to the Constitution and laws. They may feel hurt at the frequent application to them of epithets which they consider obnoxious, but they are honestly resolute to maintain the Union. They may wince when their still fresh wounds and bruises are rudely touched, but they are unanimously anxious for the restoration of peace, the equality of the States, and the implicit observance of all the provisions of the Constitution. Of this the North may be as confident as of the loyalty and truth of ANDREW JOHNSON. I have conversed during the past week with hundreds of men of all parties and classes, and I have given a faithful picture of public opinion. The criticisms upon the action of the Convention refer to matters of feeling and pride, to the justice of which from Southern lips, Northern intelligence and candor will take no exception. In all that concerns the great political principles laid down as the platform of the National Conservative Party, the South is a unit, giving them full and free approval and support. Individuals, and here and there a splenetic editor, may carp and cavil, satirize and ridicule, but let not the Northern people take their outgivings for the sentiments of the masses. The South wants peace and its handmaid, prosperity. She approves the cardinal doctrines of the Conservative platform. She accepts the hand of conciliation extended in the address. She knows her safety depends on the triumph of those principles, and she will put forth all her energies to help to achieve it.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A certain Mr. JACKSON has undertaken the mission to preach repudiation as the panacea for all our ills. I saw the individual in Walton County. He tried hard to gather a crowd to listen to his harangue, but though the town was full of people, the day fine, and the citizens at leisure during a recess of the Court, he failed to collect an audience of more than twenty or thirty gaping idlers, of whom little negroes formed a large portion. I mention this to show how baseless is the Radical slander that the Southern people favor repudiation of the national debt.

The continued drouth in this part of the State is causing irreparable injury to the corn crop and seriously damaging the cotton. In many places I have seen the farmers cutting their corn for forage, the crop being a total failure. The cotton also is "shedding" considerably, and the faces of the agriculturists, in this section of the State, where the land is thin and money is scarce, are rapidly growing long and very lugubrious. Corn-meal is selling all about here at retail, from $1 80 to $2 per bushel; flour at $15 to $20 per barrel, and bacon at from 25c. to 28c. per pound. In many places there has been no rain for twelve weeks.

Before I close I would strongly recommend the National Union Committee to disseminate the address and resolutions broadcast through the South. I wish the people could read the organs of Conservatism at the North, and see for themselves the earnestness and conciliatory spirit by which the Northern Conservatives are animated. The people are at present too poor to pay for newspapers, and are, therefore, to a great extent, in the dark as to what is going on, except as they learn it from the little local weekly, or the lips of some little local politician.

QUONDAM.

Unanimity of the Press in Favor of the Convention—All the Prominent Men in Georgia will Support It—The Men who Fought are Not the Men who Grumble—Opinion of the Mass of the People—Gen. Tillson Expected—Exodus of Negroes from Northern Georgia to Mississippi—Wonderful Reports from the Gold Mines—The Air-Line Railroad Redivivus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

The newspapers throughout Georgia afford the best evidence of the unanimity with which the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention have been approved here. With the exception of the *Constitutionalist*, published here, I do not know a single paper of any influence that does not strenuously indorse the Convention, and does not recommend the people to give their active, cordial support to the Conservative movement. Many journals which opposed the Convention before it met and expressed the gloomiest prophecies as to its consequences, have honestly confessed their error, and are now doing their utmost to sustain the Philadelphia platform, as the only means of defeating the Radicals, and saving the Republic from ruin.

THE FEW WHO GRUMBLE.

If here and there among their expressions of approval and promises of support a growl of discontent or a murmur of dissatisfaction is heard, because it is thought that the Convention has done things which it ought not to have done, and left undone things which it ought to have done, the North should make all proper allowances for the situation, for sensibilities overwrought by defeat, ruinous losses and subsequent wrongs, and should remember that the discontent and dissatisfaction do not arise from anything the North has said or done, or left unsaid or undone, but from the tacit participation of Southern delegates in those things which were said and done in reference to the rebellion which are necessarily galling to Southern pride. That Northern men should vote thanks to their soldiers and sailors who won their battles and gave them the greatest victory in history, was to be expected, because it is a matter of courtesy; but that Southern men should actively concur in the vote, is regarded as an unnecessary humiliation which the North did not ask, and could never have expected. So it is also in regard to the epithets "rebels," "insurgents," &c. They are to be expected from Northern mouths accustomed to their use; but when echoed by Southern lips they grate very harshly on Southern ears. I mention these things that I may give you the true meaning of the partial dissatisfaction which you will see and hear, and which, doubtless, will be infinitely exaggerated into proof positive of unreclaimed rebellion.

VOICE OF THE SOLID CITIZENS.

Among those I have seen, both during the progress and since the adjournment of the Convention—and I have seen some of the most prominent and most influential men in the State—I have not heard one disapprove the principles and object of the Convention, or hesitate to promise to give the Conservative movement his cordial and strenuous support. I have remarked, also, that those who were the most prominent in secession and in the prosecution of the war, complain less, grumble less, accept things as they are more cheerfully, and unite with the Northern Conservatives more cordially than many of those who opposed secession, participated reluctantly in the war, and remained on the fence as far as circumstances would permit. Whenever I meet a man who is very blatant about the rights of the South, very fierce in his denunciations of "Yankees," immovable in his resolution to have nothing to do with the North, I have invariably found, on inquiry, that while the war lasted he was snugly ensconced in a bomb-proof of some kind, devoting all his mental and physical energies to the acquisition of wealth. If you meet a battle-scarred General or Colonel of the Southern army, he invariably "accepts the situation" frankly and manfully, counsels submission, patience and forbearance, and advises the people to do everything in their power to sustain President JOHNSON and the Conservatives of the North. But meet a Quartermaster, a Commissary, a contractor, or a Tax Collector, and you would suppose that powder and ball were the only food that agreed with him, that the front of the battle was the only place where he can find ease and contentment, and that, like Ajax, "carnage is all he cares for, and bloodshed, and the groaning of warriors in their death-pang." These blood thirsty fellows are fortunately few, and their influence is infinitely smaller than their numbers.

I am personally acquainted with almost every prominent man in Georgia, and have had opportunities to observe their conduct, and to hear them talk, on several occasions since the war closed, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that there is not one who does not accept the judgment pronounced at Appomatox Court-House as a finality, and who is not now sincerely, unreservedly loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States. They have been misrepresented and denounced as hypocrits, but they expected this, and do not angrily complain of it. They have been alarmed at the revolutionary acts and purposes of the Radicals; but they have always hoped that the good sense and patriotism of the Conservatives of the North, under the honest and bold lead of ANDREW JOHNSON would finally triumph, and the "wrong made right."

WHO WILL SUPPORT THE CONVENTION.

I want to impress on the minds of the Northern people the great fact that those at the South who indorse and will support the principles of the Philadelphia Convention *are the mass of the people*, and that they include in their ranks all the most "prominent rebels;" and those who fuss and fume, and complain and denounce are the few, although they are the most noisy, and consequently the most heard. In this and in other Southern States there are a few querulous editors who would criticize and find fault with the Sermon on the Mount, and who seem to think that their *forte* is sarcasm and "pitching into" something or other. They are now going it with a loose rein, but they are (although they may not know it) playing to a beggarly account of empty benches. *The people will sustain the Convention through thick and thin*, even though it may not have done all that they desired, and may have said some things which they are not expected to approve. The North can rely on this, and shape its course accordingly.

AN EXCELLENT MEETING.

I have just received accounts of a large and enthusiastic meeting at Columbus, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. Hon. ABRAHAM H. CHAPPELL presided, and Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, Ex-Provisional Governor JAMES JOHNSON, and many others made speeches.

What better evidence can be adduced than this in proof of all that I have written to the TIMES? All shades of political parties were represented at this meeting. Whigs and Democrats, Fire-eaters and Union men, Secessionists, Coöperationists and Anti-Secessionists were all there cordially united to sustain the principles of the Convention.

Mr. CHAPPELL stands deservedly high among the best men in Georgia. He entered political life as a Whig member of the Legislature, and became widely known as the author of the famous Chappell resolutions in favor of State Rights in 1833. In 1843, he went to Congress, and quitting the Whigs, he united with the Democratic Party on the tariff question, if I remember rightly. During the war he followed the fortunes of Georgia.

Mr. CRAWFORD, you know, represented the Columbus district in the United States Congress when Georgia seceded. He was an ardent Southern man. Of Mr. JAMES JOHNSON it is unnecessary to say anything. The fact that he was selected by the President as Provisional Governor, when the war closed, proves that he was as little of a rebel as could be found in Georgia, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to confirm his nomination as Minister to San Salvador. During the war there was not the least concurrence of sentiment between him and Messrs. CHAPPELL and CRAWFORD. But in reference to the Philadelphia Convention they unite cordially. And so it was of the less prominent speakers and participators in the meeting at Columbus.

The example of the Third Congressional District will be followed by all others. The following are the Columbus preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The people of Georgia and of the other Southern States having participated by their delegates in the National Union Convention, recently held at Philadelphia, and being deeply interested in the influence and results of its labors upon the public opinion of the whole country, and through public opinion on the policy and action of the Government of the United States, and it being, therefore, highly suitable and proper that the proceedings of that Convention should be the subject of review and consideration by us, as a portion of the Southern people; be it therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of Muscogee County, in mass meeting assembled, That we ratify the action of said Convention, and hereby indorse the declaration of principles put forth by it, cherishing the hope and confidence that their practical recognition by the People and Government of the United States is all that is wanted to heal the wounds of our country, and make it whole again, and to insure the permanent harmony, integrity and well-being of our great Federal Republic.

GEN. TILLSON.

The rumored assignment of Gen. TILLSON to the head of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington gives great satisfaction in this State, where the General's just and judicious administration of his difficult office won wide-spread popular esteem. Instead of laboring to carry out the abstract theories of fanatics, by which the negro could only be made worthless to himself and the community, he applied himself to teaching the freedmen the necessity for industry and good conduct, protecting them in all their rights, holding the balance perfectly even between the whites and blacks. The result of his management is best shown by the general good conduct of the negroes in this State, and the kindly relations of confidence and good will which subsist between them and their employers.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.

A very large exodus of negroes to the fertile lands of Mississippi and Arkansas is looked for from Northern Georgia this Fall and the coming Spring. The high wages which the Mississippi and Georgia planters can afford to give, where the land produces a 500-pound bale of cotton to the acre, and where the laborers are few, will certainly attract thither a large number of laborers from lands where a bale to three acres is the average yield. A Mississippi planter can better afford to give a good hand $15 a month and board, than can a North Georgian afford to pay $8 a month and board. In view of this proximate contingency, efforts are being made to induce foreign immigration to turn in this direction, and if they are successful, the result will be either the adoption of the tenant system of Europe, or the sale of the large plantations in "lots to suit purchasers."

GOLD MINES.

The accounts from the gold mines near Dehlonega, in Lumpkin County, are so exciting I cannot longer resist the temptation to go there and see the working of the *auri sacra fames* in its primitive form. The stories that are told of old women growing rich in a single afternoon's groping in the sands of the Chestatee, remind one of the Arabian Nights; and although I have not yet resolved to buy a pair of long india-rubber boots and a tin pan, I have resolved to go and see, and let the TIMES know the truth about the Georgia diggings.

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

I hear that the long talked of "Air-Line Railroad" from Atlanta to Columbia, S. C., or Charlotteville, N. C., is again revived, and this time with well founded hopes that it will be a reality. It will pass not very far from "the diggings," and may have some connection with them. The line, when completed, will, it is said, shorten the journey from New-Orleans to New-York fully twenty-four hours. But the line is not yet completed, and before it is, many difficulties will have to be surmounted which would compare well in magnitude with those which the "Pilgrim" met in his "Progress."

For forty-eight hours rain has fallen throughout a large portion of Northern Georgia; but too late to benefit the main corn crops, and too heavily for the cotton. The announcement that the crop at the North is so bountiful is encouraging to those who have the wherewithal to buy, but there are many whose allowance will be scant until another crop is made.

QUONDAM.

Savannah—The Healthfulness of the City—Working of the Freedmen's Bureau—An Important Protector and Harmonizer—Character of the Delegates to the Radical Convention—The Crops—Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

We are just now in the depth of our dull season. Everybody has left town who could for the North and for the up-country, and the unfounded rumors of cholera and fevers prevailing here deter merchants and others from visiting us. There is some cholera among the negroes on the outskirts of the town, but none to create alarm, or even uneasiness; and the few cases of fever are no more than usual at this season of the year. Indeed, I do not believe that there is in the United States a healthier city at this time than Savannah, and were the rice-fields within five or six miles of the city turned into cotton plantations, and a system of dry culture instituted for eight or ten miles around, the health and the wealth of the place would soon assert its claim to salubrity—a claim which we "to the manor born" now concede, but which others who cannot speak from experience unjustly deny to it. However, time and the improvements to the city that must follow the new order of things will establish the truth of the assertion made in a former letter, that business can be carried on in Savannah the year through, as healthfully and as pleasantly as in any city on the continent. From a statistical paper that came under my observation last week, I see that Georgia ranks eighth among the States of the United States in point of health—her percentage of mortality being 1.9 to the 100 inhabitants.

SAVANNAH.

Beautiful as the City of Savannah is, there is still large room for improvement and for profitable investment. No city shows more the blighting effects of Slavery. While there are some good private residences and a few tolerable stores, the great bulk of houses are miserable wooden structures—some nothing more than shanties, that offend the eye and give an unmistakable evidence of poverty. Living, perhaps, on the hire of a few negroes, or the proceeds of half a dozen bales of cotton, the owners of these "rattle-traps," in successive generations, were content with the limited accommodations of their ancestors, and dreamed not of progress or modern improvements. The consequence is that the best and most favorable sites for business are still occupied by these huts, and we have no *shopping* street in Savannah. If a lady wishes anything in the way of dry goods or crockery, she has to zigzag through the town, over miserable pavements and bad crossings, to pick up perchance what she is in search of.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The telegraph from Washington informs us this morning that we will, in all probability, lose the immediate services of Gen. TILSON in this State, as he is to succeed Gen. HOWARD in the control of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington. While his numerous friends in this State are pleased to hear of the General's merited elevation to the general control of the Bureau, we shall regret to lose his immediate presence in our midst. With regard to the Freedmen's Bureau, much has been urged for and against it. No doubt there have been many abuses in its management, as in all governmental institutions. Still no man of common sense will deny that, under the fact of immediate and universal emancipation, some agency was necessary to stand between the slave and the former prejudices and treatment to which the slave had been for years subjected. It would have been impossible for the best-disposed men to change, as suddenly as was the emancipation, the long-entertained relation between master and slave, and to modify the views that legislation and habits of authority had impressed upon the white man in regard to the negro race.

AMERICAN NEGRO SLAVERY.

While in Catholic countries where negro slavery existed, the laws allowed and prepared the way of freedom to the negro, recognizing him as a human creature endowed with a certain amount of intelligence and a soul; who had the right to possess freedom if he could attain it; the enlightened Protestantism of America, excluded the negro from all participation of liberty, prohibiting, in many of the States, the master from freeing his slaves if he wished to do so, and denying, so far as the poor black was concerned, that law of progress that the Almighty had declared as the universal consequence of intelligent beings. The laws of the Southern States prohibited the negro from being taught to read or to write, and sought practically to reduce him, to all intents and purposes, to the level of the horse or the mule—a mere animal for physical labor and remunerative procreation. The better minds of the Southern States saw this moral and intellectual degradation of a human being with regret and sorrow. But they were too few to contend with the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and fanatic many, who, controlling the Legislatures and overawing by physical tyranny, and misguided by as ignorant and more fanatical preachers, assumed the extreme antagonism to Abolitionism, and maintained that Slavery was a divine institution, and consequently that the negro was in the condition assigned him by God, and in his happiest state as a slave. That the negro was born to servitude I believe. But I do not believe he was with us born to Slavery. Slavery is the heathen relation that existed between master and slave, involving the right of life.

Servitude is the more enlightened dependance of the servant upon the master, impressed by Christianity, whether the bond was for life or a limited period, and the consideration, purchase or hire. By the heathen laws the master had absolute and uncontrolled power over the life and liberty of his bondsman or slave. Christianity recognised both master and bondsman as human beings, both with immortal souls; and in its precepts "Thou shalt not kill," and "Servants, be obedient to your masters," and "Masters, do ye the same thing unto them, forbearing threatening," rescued the slave from the arbitrary power of the master and invested both with its benign laws of restraint and of improvement. Such were the views of WASHINGTON. And such were the lessons taught me in early life.

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.

But when Abolitionism sought to interfere with the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution, the Southern men took alarm and resented the intrusion. As the contest waxed hotter and hotter, becoming a question of religious faith and of political discussion, extreme views of the negro were adopted, one side unduly elevating him, the other in a corresponding ratio degrading him, until, unfortunately, the laws and prevalent notions of the masses South approximated the relation of white master and black servant more to the heathen practices than to the Christian precepts, and the negro in the minds of the many sank to a mere "chattel." In this state of things it would have been impossible for the whites to have divested themselves of their peculiar notions, and to accord to the suddenly emancipated blacks the civil rights of a freeman.

THE BUREAU A VALUABLE HARMONIZER.

An intermediate was necessary to guard and harmonize the rights of both under the new order of things. And though, perhaps, the Freedmen's Bureau may have done many wrong things, still it must be conceded to have been productive of much good, and, where properly managed, as in this State, to have hastened the reëstablishment of the labor question, and of good order. This is the dispassionate opinion of a Southern slaveholder, who has watched the operations of the Bureau, listened to grievances of planters, and had some conflicts with it himself. As a political machine the Bureau would be a dangerous element in our Government. But as a simple arbiter of rights under the laws, it is necessary, until time and new habits of thought and of association, shall everywhere confirm the negro in his legal rights as a Freeman.

THE CONVENTION.

The *Tribune* seems to be wrathy at the success of the Philadelphia Convention. Poor GREELY! What a discontented somebody he is. Even his own opinions don't please him for any length of time. How long will he continue to abuse the good natured confidence and credulity of his readers? His Convention for the 3d of September will be an amusing farce, so far as Southern delegates will be concerned. What can he and his party hope to gain by parading as the proper men from the South, a few individuals without name, standing, or influence! Individuals without responsibilities, and who could not control five votes in their counties! Can a party built of such material command confidence or respect at the North? It is the old fable of "the frog and the ox," and may it end in the same manner.

THE CROPS.

The planters now are in great anxiety, as the harvesting of rice and packing of cotton have commenced. The old question, "will the negro work" is again discussed with apprehension, and the weather is watched with critical scrutiny. Until the crops shall be gathered in, the heads of our planters will lie uneasy upon their pillows. The rice crop, what there is of it, is said to be very fine, and if we do not have a storm or a "blow" within the next two weeks it will be secured.

IMMIGRATION.

The question of immigration is now absorbing our attention. It is clear that from various causes the negro labor will diminish annually, and that it is absolutely necessary to begin taking steps to supply the foreseen agricultural wants of the State. Emigration to other States, death, licenciousness and disease are fast carrying off and weakening the colored population, and unless laborers are brought in to take its place, much of our now cultivated lands must be idle. This Winter and next Summer will work, I think, a great change in Georgia, and after it, if political matters are favorable, we shall begin to enter upon a career of prosperity. But this Winter and next year we fear will see much suffering and distress.

LUMBER TRADE.

Sawmills and the lumber trade are pretty well played out, the markets being everywhere overstocked with pitch pine timber, and any man can readily ruin himself by buying one or more of the many sawmills now for sale. It is strange what an infatuation raged with regard to this business. Men rushed into it as to a California gold-mine. Pitch pine was held to be as essential as cotton! The world must have it! And many a poor fellow whose theories were as beautiful and as promising as his fond wishes could frame them, found them vanishing into airy nothings before the practical test of experience. They have found out that pitch pine is not a necessity, and that when the price goes up unreasonably high, other woods are substituted for it. It is a bad article to speculate in.

GEORGIA.

VIRGINIA.

A Radical Caison Blown Up—The Ammunition Lost—Further Declensions of Membership of the Parody of the Philadelphia Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

I am beginning to find that I have a somewhat onerous task on hand in the determination at which I have arrived of exposing such of the Radical roorbacks as relate to Virginia, and started for the purpose of being used in the North in the pending elections. In assuming this task I had forgotten that I was contending against the malignity, the ingenuity and the unscrupulousness of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, or I might not have attempted it. I am in for it now, however, and must endeavor to at least keep within sight of this meaner than JEFFRIES.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

The "rebels" of Virginia are a stiff-necked and perverse generation, and persistently refuse to furnish UNDERWOOD with a first-class martyr; they won't murder any "loyalists;" they don't mob any newspaper; they won't disobey the laws of the United States nor refuse to pay taxes, nor obstruct Federal officers in the discharge of their duty, and have even gone so far as to obstain from any effort to assassinate UNDERWOOD himself. In these desperate circumstances this judicial ghoul is forced to accept a second-class article, and manufacture his martyrs out of such of his deluded followers as, disobeying the laws of the State, are duly and righteously convicted by tribunals.

THE FITCHETTES.

His last effort in this line appears in a letter published in yesterday's *Chronicle* and indorsed by him, relating to the affairs of the FITCHETTES. In this letter it is charged that these men were wrongfully convicted, and that prejudice against them was on account of their "Unionism." The simple truth of that whole transaction, was the two brothers FITCHETTE in broad day, on the public street and immediately in front of Gen. TERRY's headquarters, for some real or imaginary offence, first attacked with ribald tongues, and afterwards shot at a citizen of this place, whom they were pleased to style a "rebel." The police attempting to arrest them, both the FITCHETTES resisted, and the whole affair was so flagrantly outrageous that Gen. TERRY himself had them arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for trial. CHARLES L. FITCHETTE, who fired the shot, was tried, and as a matter of course convicted and received a sentence by no means beyond his deserts. Had he committed this offence in the streets of any Northern city, he would have been considered what this affair proved him, a rowdy and a bully, and would have been meted the utmost punishment the law allowed; but being a so-called loyalist, the fact of his conviction here is cited by UNDERWOOD and asserted by the *Chronicle* as proof that Union men cannot get justice in the Virginia courts, a statement no man knows better than UNDERWOOD to be utterly unfounded. It is proved such by the case of Dr. MADDOX, for the shooting at VERNON last Winter. MADDOX was a surgeon in the Confederate army and a man of extreme Southern opinions, and moreover, of high social position. VERNON was a detective in the service of Gen. TERRY, and hence if sympathy with rebels was to determine the action of the Courts, MADDOX would have been instantly acquainted. On the contrary, he was convicted, and was awarded a heavier sentence than that awarded FITCHETTE. He endeavored through counsel to have the verdict set aside and a new trial awarded, but without success, and taking the case before the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and being refused by one, Judge JAYNES finally granted the new trial upon purely technical grounds, and MADDOX was released from prison, where he had been during all the weeks consumed in these proceedings. The letter to the *Chronicle* says nothing about this entirely analogous case, but cites that of HANNA, which was not so in any sense. The parties there, HANNA and OGDEN, were equally rebels, and moreover, OGDEN had come into the street armed for the purpose of meeting HANNA.

I have had eighteen months' experience with this people, am acquainted personally with several of the members of the Virginia Judiciary, and with the reputation and antecedents of all, and feel entirely safe in saying that the charge that this people would ask, or that the Judges would consent to do a man injustice simply on account of his political proclivities, is a libel so foul that it could only emanate from men who would themselves be guilty of the dastardly act, if they had the power. There is not a man on the bench in this State who would for an instant lend himself to any such purpose; and, UNDERWOOD, with all his malignity and ingenuity in lying, has been unable to make it appear that any one of them has done it.

THE DELEGATES DECLINE.

Remarking that this rowdy, CHARLES L. FITCHETTE, has been appointed a delegate to the Radical Convention at Philadelphia, and will doubtless regale that body next week with an account of the persecutions he has undergone, I come to the further declensions of the honor of membership of that body, conferred by the Radical Central Committee at Alexandria.

Mr. JAMES M. WALLACE, of Loudon, was named as a delegate, but says, in a card in the Loudon *Mirror*, that his name was used without his authority, and that he has no idea of taking part in any such Convention. Mr. WALLACE, let me add, was always a Union man.

Rev. C. CAMPBELL, of Roanoke County, also indignantly declines, and so also do two others from Lynchburg, in addition to LAWSON and WARWICK.

The Radical Committee at Alexandria, finding their overtures almost universally spurned, have had resort to the old threadbare lie, and have insinuated that the delegates appointed have been induced to decline serving, by threats of personal violence, &c.

The Congressmen elect, whom they have had the effrontery to publish as members of their Convention, are mostly in such remote parts of the State that they have not yet had time to hear of and resent the outrage.

Mr. CHANDLER is in West Virginia, stumping against the Radicals. Mr. BARBOUR is in the mountains, at one of the Springs, in feeble health. Mr. RIDGWAY is in Amherst, within reach only of semi-weekly mails. Mr. DAVIS is in Patrick, where they come less often. Mr. HOGE in the extreme southwest, in Montgomery; and Mr. CUSTIS more remote still, in Accomac, on the eastern shore. Every one of these gentlemen will in due time be heard from in indignant remonstrance. They were every one elected last Fall as Union men, and this fact ought to have shielded them from the impertinence of the Alexandria disunionists. They, every one of them, support the Philadelphia platform without reserve, and cannot be driven or coaxed from it into Radicalism. Indeed, with the exception of BOTTS and JOHN H. LEWIS, there is not a man who ever had any influence in Virginia, or any position or status in its politics, who is now identified with the UNDERWOOD party. This central fact kept constantly in mind, and the utter insignificance of Radicalism in the Old Dominion is easily seen.

E. C.

How Northern Sentiment is Manufactured.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch, Aug. 29.

We invite special attention to the following dispatches, purporting to have been sent from Nashville by telegraph to the Chicago *Evening Journal*. We premise by stating that in point of reliability they are average specimens of what appear in the same paper from week to week, and do not far exceed in improbability, at least those with political bearings, the generality of Southern dispatches which are published in the Radical journals of the North.

Here is the first in order:

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 30.

"A company of Fenians left on last night's train for Louisville.

"Two hundred Fenians passed through this city to-day from Memphis on their way northward.

"Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent here. Five deaths occurred from it yesterday.

"New cotton is beginning to make its appearance in our market, and is of very superior quality.

"Two negroes were found murdered last night, nine miles from this city, on the river side. One had his head split open with a hatchet, which was lying near; the other was shot. Three bullets passed through his heart. The bodies were cared for by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. No arrest as yet."

Let us see how this will stand the test of truth.

First—A single Fenian did not leave at the time indicated; nor has there since, except on private business.

Second—A solitary Memphis Fenian did not pass through Nashville at the time stated, and if there has passed any since it is unknown to the Fenian officials here.

Third—There has been only one case of cholera here, some three weeks ago, and in that case the patient had just arrived from Cincinnati sick with the disease.

Fourth—A single bale of new cotton has not yet arrived in the Nashville market.

Fifth—There is not a word of truth in the story of the negro murders, nor have the Freedmen's Bureau authorities ever received the slightest intimation of such an outrage. And further, we do not believe there is a man in this city to-day, no matter what his antecedents, who will not be willing to concede that for the last six months Nashville and its surroundings have been as free from crime and outrages as that of any city of its size in the North.

So much for the first dispatch we have copied. Now for number two:

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.

Gov. BROWNLOW's thunderbolts among the rebels are causing the most intense excitement on the streets. All day yesterday, threats of his assassination, murder, butchering, hanging, &c., were freely bandied about. This morning it is not much better, although the excitement has somewhat abated. If it were not for the presence of the military, Gov. BROWNLOW's life would be forfeited in less than three hours. The Governor seriously contemplates calling out the militia for ten days."

Commenting on this, the *Journal* with pious horror editorially exclaims:

"Gov. BROWNLOW continues to make the Rebels very uncomfortable. He recently issued an address to the people of the State, in which he denounced President JOHNSON bitterly, and exposed the political schemes of his disloyal supporters. The Rebels threaten to kill the Governor, and our correspondent says if it were not for the military, Gov. BROWNLOW could not live three hours."

In disposing of this we will simply state that Governor BROWNLOW has not been in Nashville for six weeks, consequently his danger of assassination here must have been very slim indeed.

And now, to clap the climax, we will make an additional explanation. Noticing from day to day the outrageous absurdity of these dispatches, we at last came to the conclusion that no man could possibly possess the shameless audacity to send them from here, and hence made up our mind that they must have been manufactured out of whole cloth in the *Journal* office in Chicago. With this impression, we yesterday called upon Mr. BOYLE, telegraph superintendent, and solicited information as to whether dispatches were sent from here to the *Journal*. After looking over his books, he at once stated that no dispatches had been sent to the Chicago *Journal* for weeks nor indeed for months, as far as he knew. That, of course, settled the matter. The *Journal*, for the purpose of abusing and maligning the Southern people, and at the same time making its columns sensational, resorted to the mendacious trick which we have just exposed. As this is the style of the tactics made use of by other papers than the Chicago organ, we would earnestly call the attention of the more respectable portion of the Northern press to the villainous rascality we have pointed out, so that the guilty culprits may be properly exposed. Anyhow, pass around the Chicago *Journal* as one of the meanest and vilest of its class.

Seventh Assembly District.

At the Union Association primary election held on Friday evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, quite an exciting time was had over the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention, from the Seventh Assembly District, part of Mr. RAYMOND's Congressional District. The Union candidates, Messrs. DEAN, ALBERTSON and DARLING, were opposed by a Radical ticket in the interest of Mr. FRED. A. CONKLING, consisting of Messrs. TOUSEY, CONKLING and THORNE, which ticket was defeated by the following average vote—201 for the Unionists to 99 for the Radicals. A revolutionary move on the part of the Rads was out flanked by an appeal to the bye-laws, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Gov. RAYMOND.

Bathing Versus Batons.

The custom of bathing along the river fronts naked, which is common on warm afternoons, is repulsive to ordinary decency and ought to become obsolete. There is a law against it, and the hands of the authorities who attempt to enforce the statute should be upheld. We, therefore, wish success to the effort which was yesterday made by Sergeant BUCKMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, and a squad of policemen, at instituting a reform in this respect. It seems that several hundred lads, of ages ranging between 10 and 15 years, were yesterday afternoon indulging themselves in a cooling bath along the piers of the Seventh Ward, regardless of decency and reckless of the public gaze, when an irruption was made upon them by the officers, resulting in the capture of twenty-four in a condition of pure and simple bare skin. These were allowed hastily to don their scant attire, after which they were escorted to the cells of the Station-house and there held in durance. The officers also captured a large quantity of juvenile male clothing, comprising many suits of more or less value and cleanliness not much to speak of, which the owners ruefully, yet rapidly abandoned by scampering into the water, and slipping like eels beneath the piers, only emerging, after hours of shivering and fright, to dodge home under cover of the darkness. The Station-house last evening presented an appearance of unaccustomed vivacity. It was besieged by crowds of anxious parents, inquiring eagerly for missing urchins, whose names betrayed their Irish birth. The officers, however, were deaf to all pleas on the part of the parents for the release of their offending offspring; and the latter, after a night's lodging on the soft side of a plank, with sleep disturbed by dreams of impending doom, will be taken this morning, whimpering, before a Police Justice to be reprimanded and dismissed.

We have often advocated the establishment of public baths in this City, and are convinced that they would be a great blessing to the poor. If, indeed, it be true that "cleanliness is next to godliness" in the scale of character, it is the duty and the privilege of the rich and philanthropic to put the means of becoming clean within the reach of all classes of the people. Let us have public baths by next Summer!

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOUND FOR PARIS.—Dr. EDWARD A. CRANE, formerly of the Medical Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, is about to visit Paris to attend the great *Expositione d'Industrie*. He will take with him, for exhibition, specimens of all the improvements which were adopted by the Sanitary Commission for alleviating the horrors of the war during our recent contest. The models to be taken out by Dr. CRANE will include one of a car for the transportation of the wounded, thus alluded to in a paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, last February, by Dr. LEWIS H. STEINER, late Chief Inspector United States Sanitary Commission, Army of the Potomac: "Finding that the transportation of the badly wounded sometimes, nay, very often, terminate fatally, hospital cars were contrived, through the ingenuity of one of the Commission's most active members—Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, of New-York—that contained all the comforts and luxuries of the most improved hospitals. The beds were swung on proper springs so as to reduce jolting and jarring to a minimum, all the essentials of medical and surgical comforts, with arrangements for cooking suitable food, were attached to the cars, and experienced medical officers accompanied them in their movements. There never was, in the history of war, such admirable contrivances as these cars for the transportation of the wounded." Dr. CRANE is an energetic and accomplished gentleman, and will, doubtless, see that the inquiring minds of Europe are satisfied that the useful inventions used in the transportation and care of the wounded of the Union army during the late war were such as to merit the warm approval of the highest civilization.

MASONIC.—The Supreme Council of the Rite of Memphis of the United States, met on Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, at Odd Fellow's Hall, in this City, under the auspices of HARRY J. SEYMOUR, Esq., Sov. Grand Master Chief Superior, 33d Degree. After the usual routine of business, the whole company, numbering about 150 persons, sat down to a splendid collation, to which they did ample justice. The Council is progressing rapidly, having been only a short time in existence, and adding not less than 25 to 30 to its membership at every "convocation."

A CENTENARIAN ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.—On Saturday evening Mrs. MARY MULHOLLAND, 100 years of age, and residing at No. 261 West Twenty-eighth-street, accidentally missed her footing in the Seventh-avenue and sustained several severe injuries. She was removed to her residence under the escort of Officer GRASSUCK, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—MATHEW FRIM, 11 years of age, residing at No. 280 West Fortieth-street, attempted to jump on the rear platform of car No. 1 of the Forty-second-street line, in Tenth-avenue, on Saturday evening, but missing his hold was flung violently to the ground, and one of his legs fractured. He was carried home by some friends of the family.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fort Greene on Sunday.

This park is usually thronged on every fair Sunday afternoon with those in search of recreation, and the Christian Union Association of Brooklyn, taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented of reaching certain classes who do not attend church regularly, recently inaugurated open-air preaching, and have thus far succeeded in attracting large crowds of orderly, well-behaved persons of both sexes, including children. The services are held under a canopy of canvas, which is located on the top of the hill, and where even in warm weather there is generally a cooling breeze. The proceedings yesterday were opened with singing and prayer, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, Secretary of the Association, Capt. CHARTERS, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, and now engaged in City Mission work. The audience was attentive throughout. The Kings County Temperance Association, composed of delegations from the different societies, also inaugurated a series of meetings in another portion of the Park yesterday afternoon, and attracted an audience numbering perhaps one thousand persons. Addresses were made by Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, Mr. THOMAS ELTON and Rev. Mr. HICKS, of the State-street Congregational Church. A number of popular temperance songs, set to familiar airs, were sung at intervals, and in which a majority took part. The best of order was observed. There is no doubt but that the movement will be productive of much good.

CASUALTIES.—A little girl named CATHERINE FANCHERS, aged 12 years, residing at No. 154 Navy-street, fell from the second story of a new house in Carlton, near Willoughby-avenue, on Saturday, and was fatally injured. She was conveyed to the City Hospital, where she died in a few hours thereafter. ....A boy named PETER ECKSTEIN, aged 14 years, residing at No. 30 Raymond-street, cut his foot by treading on a piece of glass on Saturday, causing the severing of one of the main arteries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment.......EDWIN MALLON, residing in Portland, near Myrtle-avenue, had his leg broken on Saturday by making a false step from the curb-stone, corner of Boliver and Navy streets. He was also conveyed to the City Hospital.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE WATER.—Yesterday afternoon, a watchman employed at Robinson's Wharf, near Wall-street Ferry, discovered something floating in the water, and fishing it out, ascertained it to be a portion of the right arm and hand of a human being. The arm had evidently been cut off a little above the wrist with some roughly-edged instrument. From appearances it is believed to have belonged to the body of a female. A new pier being in course of construction near the place the remains were first seen, it is supposed that the body floated underneath, and that the arm was severed by a spile which workmen have recently been engaged in driving into the bottom of the river.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The number of cases reported yesterday are as follows: THOS. KENNY, aged 30 years, No. 122 East Baltic-street; in collapse Sept. 1; had eaten green corn. THOS. CASEY, aged 26 years, Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; died Sept. 2. AGNES MCDONALD, aged 35, No. 118 Front-street; died Sept. 2. ANN MCCRANE, aged 75 years, No. 22 Bridge-street; in collapse Sept. 2. MARY REILLY, aged 6 years, corner of Richards and Dikeman-streets; condition critical.

BURGLARY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the house of Mr. DAILEY, corner of Orange and Henry streets, was feloniously entered by prying open the shutters of a rear basement window. The operators becoming alarmed, in consequence of some noise made by the occupants, fled without taking anything.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.—FREDERICK BUSCH was arrested by Officer HALSEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on Saturday, upon the complaint of PHILIP A. RALPH, of No. 117 John-street, New-York, who charges him with having stolen a bag containing unmade clothing to the value of $100 from an express wagon. The accused was held for a hearing.

SHOPLIFTING.—A young woman, named ELLEN MCCORMACK, was arrested on Saturday afternoon on the charge of abstracting several yards of lace, valued at $25, from the store of Mrs. MCCLINCHIE, in Fulton-street. The property was found in possession of the accused, who was held for a hearing.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—GEORGE ROTHBERG, a clerk in the store of HENRY SCHERIFF, corner of Court and Mill streets, was arrested on Saturday evening on the charge of converting to his own use $73, which he had collected in the name of his employer. He was held to answer.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—S. Hooper and lady, W. J. Donnelly, Mrs. G. A. Lamb, Miss E. O. Palms, Miss G. W. Porter, Mr. Bossete, Mr. Horton, T. N. Beal, F. H. Rowe, L. Gardner, D. M. Blue, R. B. Wardell, T. McIntyre, A. Baum, F. F. Porter, Hiram Roberts, W. A. Jones, E. Harte, Jas. K. Barnum, W. H. Wittburger, J. Vigel, J. M. Tyson, E. A. Clarke, E. L. Freiden, Rev. J. J. Profilet, Rev. Joel Johnson, G. H. Conn, Jas. J. Cackson, Wesley Henderson, W. P. Shessor, J. Rosenband, W. A. Donnelly, J. S. Crowell, E. Daloreet, R. Baxter, A. A. Barclay, J. L. Solomons, M. Lesser, J. W. Prince and son, J. Frund and son, Walter Connell, M. J. Adler, B. D. Hardaway, J. Amber, W. T. Hobard, L. Remseur, and 2 in steerage.

In steamship Merrimack, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Loochen and child, W. R. Fish, wife and servant, C. and H. Hyllested, Capt. De Cann, E. Goodwin, J. C. Relan, E. M. Bertrand, Miss Marshall, Gen. W. T. Clark, Wm. Smith, M. Duffy, J. Manning, J. Gardner, P. Wolf, R. T. Watts, and 211 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets..... 6 29 | Moon rises...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 36 | Gov. Island. 3 25 | Hell Gate... 4 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Aug. 31, at noon, saw steamships Columbia and Dictator, bound S.; Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., lat. 37 50, lon. 74 30, signalized what was supposed to be the U. S. School Fleet, strg S. W., comprising 2 sloops-of-war, 2 steam gunboats and 1 yacht.

Steamship Flambeau, Chadwick, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 31, 15 miles S. of Cape Lookout, spoke schr. Conroy, strg. S. W.; also steamer Columbia, strg. S. W.; Sept. 1, 3:45 P. M., lat. 37 47, lon. 74 11, exchanged signals with Vice-Admiral Porter's fleet, strg. S. W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Tice, New-Orleans Aug. 26, and S. W. Pass 27th, at 6:15 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamer N. P. Banks, Davis, Pensacola Aug. 23, Key West 25th, via Savannah 30th, in ballast to master.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Paterson, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. to Smith & Cunning.

Ship Perseverance, (of Liverpool,) Robertson, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Quickstep, (Br.,) Oswotherby, Port Monent, J., 10 ds., with bamboo, &c., to J. McMurray. The Captain, A. P. Foster, of Brooklyn, died Aug. 27, after sickness of 4 days; three of the crew are now sick with fever, and will be transferred to the hospital-ship.

Bark Mary & Louisa, Horton, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton and rosin to Jonas Smith.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados Aug. 18, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados Aug. 14, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Anna, (Aus.,) Poshick, Newcastle 45 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Col. James Scott, (of Picton, N. S.,) Dunton, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. B. Philips & Son.

Brig C. C. Colson, Ames, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck.

Brig Wm. Walsh, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. R. P. King, Smith, Fernandina 13 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Watauga, Howard, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co.

Schr. Susan Scranton, ——, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. R. Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.

Schr. Liberty, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. White, Stirling, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. Eddy, Irwin, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ann Turner, Hooper, Virginia.

Schr. Rio Grande, Porter, Virginia.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Drisco, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. barks La Platr, Montevideo; Mist, Cronstadt; Guiona, Glasgow; brigs Webster and Kelly, Philadelphia; Isabel and Buermann, Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

PER HIBERNIAN.

Arr. from New-York June 24, May Queen, at Whampoa; Aug. 21, Martin Benz, at Falmouth; Borussia, at Hamburg; J. W. Harris, at Bremerhaven; 16th, Joan Kepler, at Cadiz; 9th, Constantia, at Mahon; 23d, Hemisphere, and Isaac Webb, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston Aug. 17, West India, from Sondhaum.

Arr. from New-Orleans Aug. 9, Dos Neagdaleus, at Mahon; 19th, Casimiera, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Cleveland Aug. 22, Therematus, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York Aug. 12, Marianna, from Lisbon; 19th, Atlanta, Marco Polo, and St. Bernhard, from Bremerhaven.

At Lingan, Aug. 21, schrs. Mary P. Hudson, for New-York in 3 ds.; Trade Wind, do. 7 ds.; Mary C. Stockham, do. do.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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THIS POPULAR SKIRT IS UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE FASHION MAGAZINES and OPINIONS OF THE PRESS GENERALLY.

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Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW-YORK.

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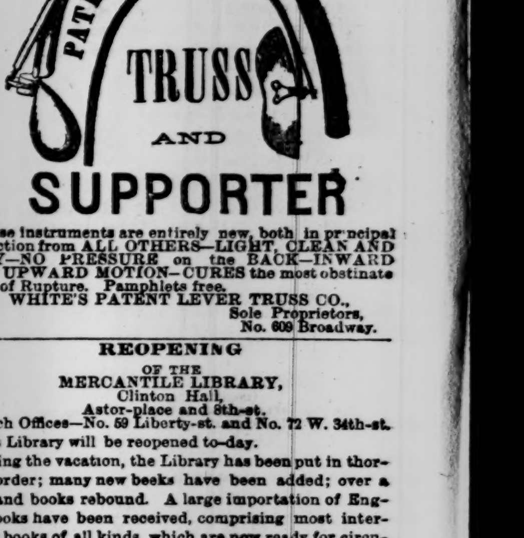
RUPTURE.



These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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This Library will be reopened to-day.

During the vacation, the Library has been put in thorough order; many new books have been added; over a thousand books rebound. A large importation of English books have been received, comprising most interesting books of all kinds, which are now ready for circulation.

The Library now contains 83,000 volumes and is THE LARGEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 515. Sept. 1, 1866.

49, 60, 40, 35, 9, 61, 53, 75, 14, 2, 46, 41, 27.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 516. Sept. 1, 1866.

17, 37, 70, 69, 30, 57, 41, 65, 23, 21, 53, 20, 73.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 415, Sept. 1, 1866.

58, 37, 68, 52, 66, 57, 47, 72, 38, 27, 21, 24, 13.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 416, Sept. 1, 1866.

37, 27, 61, 16, 77, 50, 25, 22, 65, 68, 28, 40, 18.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Price $30 in currency. Orders received.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30 in currency. Information given. Circulars sent. Orders received. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. C. C. OOTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.

HANLON BROTHERS.

GRAND CURRICULUM.

Testimonial entertainments to the amateur Gymnasts of the City of New-York. 100 medals will be awarded to the best amateur Gymnasts; also the Hanlon Brothers' versatile Company in their great acts.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

Matinee, WEDNESDAY, 2½ o'clock.